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From Publisher—To You

THE Six Questions propounded to Governor Smith of New York in this issue are the outcome of our Mr. Merritt's tour of the South. Unquestionably, they voice the queries most people want Mr. Smith to answer. They are asked here with the utmost good humor and without ulterior motives.

SO far as can be ascertained, the majority of the people of New York State consider Mr. Smith an able administrator and an excellent Governor. A President, nevertheless, faces problems which a Governor does not. Most Americans would like to know what are Mr. Smith's views on the National issues with which these six questions are intimately concerned. Sooner or later, he will answer them. In any case, the questions themselves clear the air.

READERS of The Outlook will be glad to hear that, beginning in January, several new writers and features will be added, and the number of pages in each issue therefore increased.

FOR instance, we have thought for a long time of treating music with the greater consideration which it deserves. With the advent of the new year, Eugene Bonner, composer, musician, and critic, will give us every week a page of his criticisms and reports on music both here and abroad which will afford us all a most intelligent view of a subject too much neglected.

IN addition, we will have new views on poetry and finance and—this is our secret so far—a series of original tales for children, drawn from sources hitherto untapped and possessing the extreme merit of genuine reality. We haven't been so amused and interested in years. We wish we could have printed one in this issue just to show you what they are like.

However, next year is close at hand. We will give you one hint. They aren't written by anybody and never have been.

OF the other things in prospect which the larger magazine will make possible we will speak more at length in the next issue. Suffice it to say here that they are all intended to make The Outlook of increasing service to you as an intelligent reporter of the world as it is today.

Francis Rufus Bellamy

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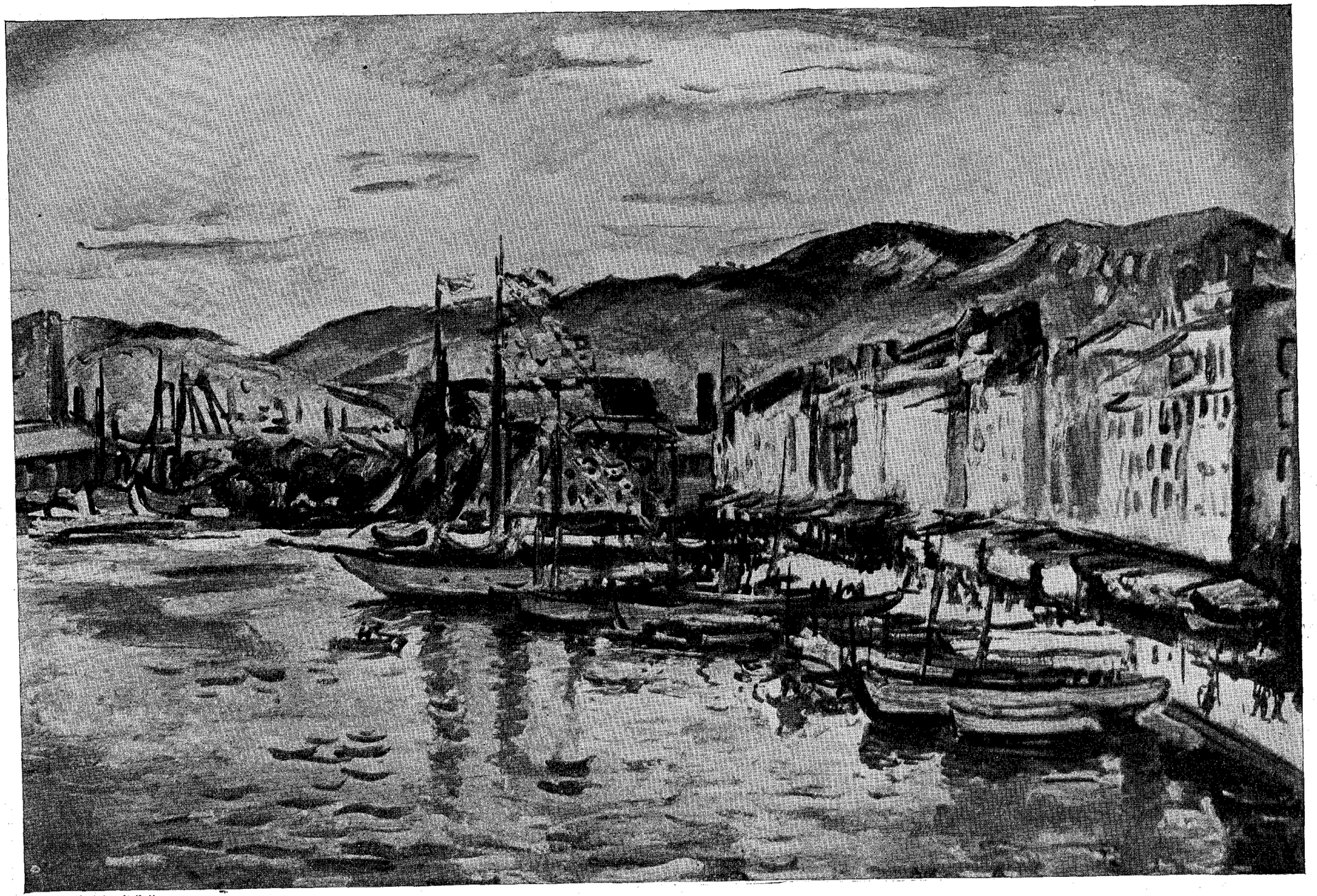

Courtesy Reinhardt Gallery

PORT OF TOULON

By Othon Friesz

This picture, by a Frenchman, is a virile and luminous piece of pure painting. The composition is of the simplest; the beauty and distinction of the picture are achieved through the able treatment

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The Outlook

Volume 147 December 7, 1927 Number 14

THE WEEK

The Prison Revolt at Folsom

IT is no new thing for desperate criminals with liberty in their minds and, as they look at it, with little to lose, to form and try to carry out a plot for escape. This is one of the explanations back of the recent incident at the Folsom Prison in California. Add to this the fact that, as we are informed, it has long been the practice to send the dregs of the convicted underworld to Folsom, which is regarded by criminals as their worst possible fate.

A telegram received by The Outlook from its Pacific coast correspondent just as this issue is going to press states that a break had evidently been planned for months, and that, despite all devices of modern prison discipline, quite an arsenal of weapons of various kinds had been accumulated by the prisoners. Only merest chance—the changing of the repository for the master keys—prevented the break from being successful, in which case a thousand escaped criminals might have created a reign of terror throughout the countryside.

Governor Young, of California, is credited with the statement that, to his knowledge, a break at Folsom has been feared for at least a dozen years—ever since the prison began to be badly congested.

As was seen in the almost successful plot for an outbreak from the Tombs Prison in New York City about a year ago, and as was also seen in the escapes of the desperado Chapman from the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary, there is nothing so wild and reckless that it will not be undertaken by prisoners who have been able to possess themselves of arms and money.

This tragic event, which will probably end in the execution of several of the conspirators on a charge of murder, should be taken as a warning, not only by prison authorities and legislators, but by the country at large, for such things happen most often when crowded conditions in prisons exist, and there is far too much of this evil, not alone in California, but throughout the country. It is under such conditions that the type of desperado who is always willing to lead a forlorn hope in a fight for liberty finds it possible to get assistance from outside and to spread throughout the prison the propaganda for the attempt.

Better prisons and an adequate number of them provide one means to forestall revolt.

Chicago's Right to Lake Michigan Water

CHICAGO cannot be enjoined under present circumstances from drawing water, as it is now doing, through the Chicago Drainage Canal from Lake Michigan. This is the opinion of Charles E. Hughes in his report as Special Master to the United States Supreme Court. Several States have been trying to get an injunction to prevent Chicago from drawing off this water. They still have the right to file briefs opposing the opinion of the Special Master. But even if the Supreme Court upholds Mr. Hughes, the controversy will not have ended. Appeal can still be made to Congress.

There are two main reasons for opposing the drawing off of this water. In the first place, as we have had occasion to report, the use of this water enables Chicago to empty its sewage into the Illinois River, and thus to make of that river what amounts to an open sewer. But besides that the drawing off of this water has lowered the level of Lake Michigan and Lake Huron to the injury of navigation.

On the other hand, it is urged that the right to divert water in this way is essential for the development of our inland waterways.

Mr. Hughes finds that, although Congress has not directly authorized the diversion of water, it has conferred upon the Secretary of War the authority to regulate the diversion; and that it is under that authority that Chicago has acted. The entire control of the diversion, Mr. Hughes notes, remains with Congress. Therefore in Congress the matter is likely to come up for further debate.

This is not merely a National, but also an international question. Canada has rights on the Great Lakes which the United States is bound to respect. These are not involved in this particular decision, but they will have to be considered ultimately in our treatment of the whole subject of plans for inland waterways.

Chicago's drainage canal is not, and cannot be, a local issue.

Safer and Saner Flying

LIFE insurance is a cold, hard business. It issues policies and fixes premiums on statistics, not on sympathy or enthusiasm. Accident insurance in particular has in every policy a somewhat grisly valuation of every lost digit or limb and evaluates the sum each dollar of premium entitles the payee to receive for everything from a hurt thumb to a deadly wound.

So, when we find that insurance companies now recognize aviation as a proper field for their activity, we know that, like railway and motor-car travel, flying is no longer a sport or a desperate occupation, but part of the world's business. Not long ago an aviator who asked for accident insurance was politely refused. Now, we are told, policies will be issued to pilots and passengers flying on regularly scheduled aircraft between established airports in licensed aircraft in charge of licensed pilots.

The restriction is a sound and reasonable one, and it will have its effect in discouraging "stunting" and "barnstorming" in favor of well-ordered and well-executed flying.

That the margin of safety in the air is growing is shown by a statement from the Bureau of Naval Aeronautics that, while there was one death to every 244,443 miles flown by naval airmen in the year ending July 1, 1924, there was in 1927 up to the same date one death to every 868,484 miles flown. It is facts like this that make air-accident insurance under reasonable conditions now

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obtainable at a rate of $5 for a $5,000 policy.

The air has now been placed beside land and water as a normal medium of travel.

A Man of Mystery

AFTER months of secrecy, the appearance of the new Ford car has become one of the news events of the week.

No industrialist in any field has dealt in such mystifications, has worked so single-handed, or has carried to success such *coups d'état*, so to speak, as Henry Ford. Carnegie had his Fricks and Schwabs; Rockefeller, his Archbolds and Rogerses; but Henry Ford, like Napoleon, works alone. He created mass production in the automobile industry, but when competitors forged ahead by adapting his methods to improved models, with Napoleonic boldness he abandoned his models, dismantled his plants, and has begun anew.

What the effect of the new Ford car will be on the automobile industry is still a matter of speculation. It is rumored that some of the leading independents will combine in a great merger like the General Motors in order to meet the enlivened competition which the Ford car may develop. To the inexpert mind it seems as if the saturation point of the automobile consumption had been nearly reached. But at a dinner given in New York a few days ago in honor of Professor E. R. A. Seligman, the distinguished economist of Columbia University, a high official of General Motors prophesied that 5,000,000 automobiles would be made and sold in 1928. In view of the scientific standing of the guest of honor, this startling statement was probably not made without careful consideration. It recalls the recent jocose comment of Will Rogers, who said that it is easy enough nowadays to differentiate rich and poor families. A poor family is a family that owns one car. That is a joke that Henry Ford made possible.

If Napoleon was "the man of mystery," Henry Ford is entitled to be called the Napoleon of the automobile industry.

Russia's Peasants Divide the Bolsheviks

EVER since the beginning of the Revolution in Russia observers who knew the country have been saying that the peasants would eventually decide the character of the country. Now they have proved their silent force by causing a division in the Communist Party.

Trotsky, Lenine's old lieutenant, is out in the open at the head of an opposition to Stalin, General Secretary of the

Leon Trotsky

party and the actual boss of Soviet Russia. Trotsky and his followers talk of forming a new party. Naturally, both Trotsky and Stalin claim to be the true disciples of Lenine, but the rock on which they have split is the policy toward the peasants.

Trotsky maintains that the well-to-do peasants have the state by the throat and are blocking its plans for trade and industrialization by refusing to yield up their grain for export at the low official rates. He is for going back to the system of requisitioning grain through the Red Army which brought the peasants near the stage of revolt in 1921. Stalin and the ruling group maintain that it is necessary to keep the peasants as contented as possible in order to safeguard and continue the Bolshevik power.

The fight between Stalin and Trotsky is significant to outsiders mainly as evidence that the peasants are the decisive influence in Soviet Russia today.

Mr. Lamont and Japan's Railway in Manchuria

WHEN Thomas W. Lamont went to Japan this autumn, it was announced in the press that his visit had no special significance. In Tokyo he voiced at one of the gatherings in his honor the predominant American feeling toward Japan: "We believe in her peaceful intentions; we believe in her courage, her patience, her good faith, her loyal friendship for America." As he turned homeward reports appeared that he had discussed with responsible Japanese bankers and officials the possibility of a loan for the South Manchurian Railway, which Japan secured in the Russo-Japanese War and holds under a ninety-nine year lease. That is a matter of quite special significance to America and the Far East.

Since his return Mr. Lamont has consulted Secretary Kellogg in the Department of State; and news from Washington has indicated that the Department would see no objection to the flotation of such a loan in the American market.

In Manchuria, China, Japan, and Russia are in conflict—China for what she deems to be her national rights, Japan and Russia for spheres of special interest and influence. The effect of American association with one of the parties must be seriously considered in relation to the whole policy and position of the United States in the Orient. While we reserve full comment until later, it is important now to record the significance of the facts.

America faces the question of entry into the area of greatest rivalry in the Far East.

The Bygone Pride of Kings

UNEASY rest the bones of ancient kings. In Egypt the sensation about the splendid burial housing of the boy king Tutankhamen was only a high point in the unburying, so to speak, of many Pharaohs. From the Gobi Desert lately came the assertion (not yet confirmed and too thrilling to seem true) that a Russian archæologist had "found" the coffin of Genghis Khan resting on the crowns of about forescore princes he had conquered. Then came the news that the skeleton of Queen Meresankh had been discovered in a brilliantly ornamented tomb not far from the Great Pyramid. The Queen's body had been thrown brutally into a corner by plunderers some forty-five hundred years ago. Dr. Reisner, head of the Harvard expedition, thinks that this discovery will have an illuminating historical significance.

There followed still more lately a report that the grave of Attila, "the scourge of God" and conqueror of Rome, has been found in Hungary. To be sure this is a comparatively modern king, for he died a little less than fifteen

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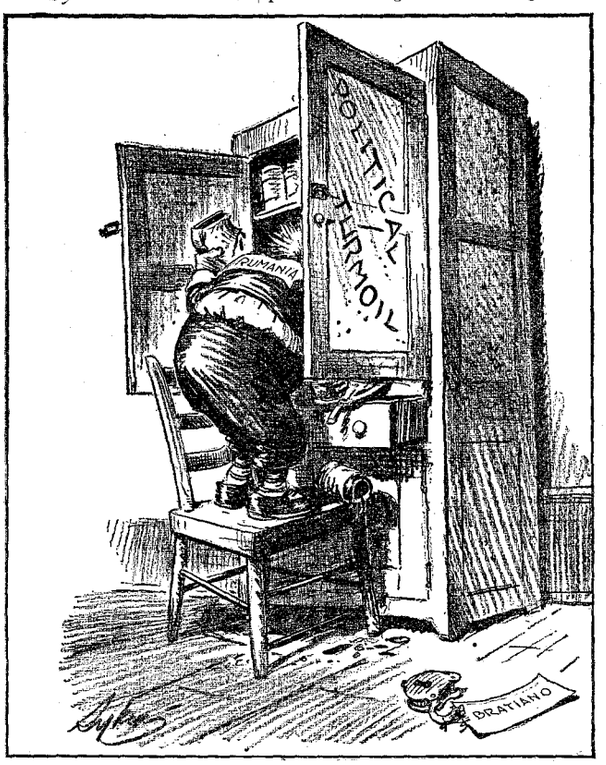
Cartoons of the Week

Sykes in the Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger



All he wants, now!

From Daniel W. Chase, Philadelphia, Pa.

Darling in the Buffalo Evening News

The unwelcome caller

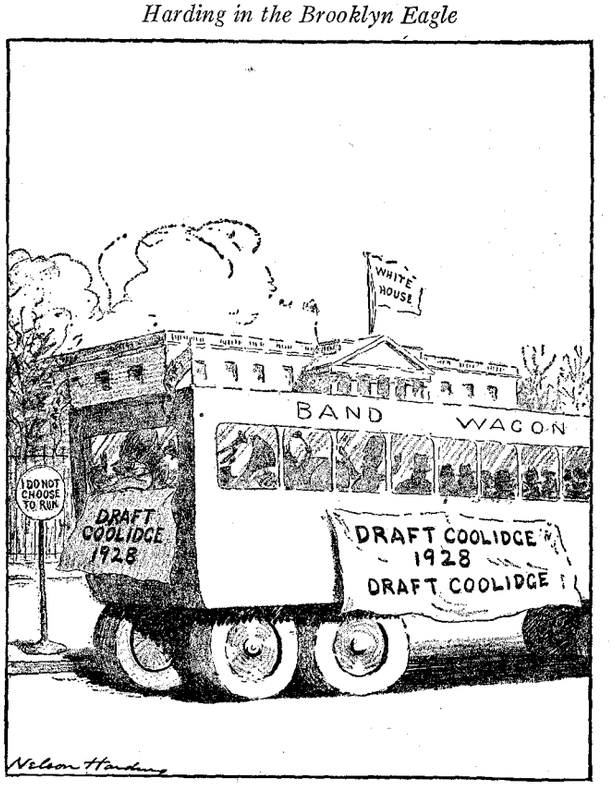
From Mrs. A. S. Hood, Kenmore, N. Y.

Knott in the Dallas News

The old man wants to trim him

From Miss Sadie V. Millar, Grand Prairie, Texas

Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle



The parking nuisance

From Henry Charles Suter, Westerly, R. I.

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hundred years ago. But if the report is true—for, like that about Genghis Khan, it is more gorgeously thrilling than well substantiated—we may hear next of the finding of the three coffins (gold, silver, and iron) in which tradition says that the great Hun warrior-king was inclosed and of the armor he wore and the treasure he had won.

King Zoser is another aspirant to modern attention. Mr. Firth, of Egypt's Antiquities Department, thinks he has found Zoser's tomb. But after the searchers got a glimpse of something golden there was a cave-in. We must wait. Zoser's Premier, Imhotep, was a great architect five thousand years ago.

Not a king, but a god, has broken into the news from Palestine. Every one who knows his Old Testament will remember the name of the heathen Temple of Dagon. The American archæological expedition headed by Allan Rowe, of the University of Pennsylvania, has made important discoveries at Beisan (the Biblical Bethshan), and among them is the Temple of Dagon, a portrait of the builder of the Temple, and a perfect wealth of weapons, utensils, and ancient writings all relating to a civilization existing about four thousand years ago. In contrast are the impressions of a gazelle's feet made on brick when it was soft and a child's rattle with the little stones still in it.

Such finds are not as exciting as football games and oversea airplane voyages, but they do give us moderns a feeling of nearness to those who were moderns ages ago.

Charges of Contempt

CITED to show cause why they should not be punished for criminal contempt of court, Harry F. Sinclair, William J. Burns, and others involved in the jury-tampering charges of the Fall-Sinclair mistrial must face the trial judge, who may, without the intervention of a jury, send them to prison for a year or impose upon them any lesser punishment.

The rule to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt was issued by Justice Siddons, of the District of Columbia Supreme Court, on motion of District Attorney Gordon. It is based on the charge that the respondents sought to pervert the administration of justice by corruptly influencing members of the trial panel. The respondents, besides Sinclair and the elder Burns, are Sheldon Clark and Henry Mason Day, associates of Sinclair, and W. Sherman Burns and Charles L. Vietsch, Burns Agency operatives.

The contempt proceeding does not in any way preclude the possibility that these men may be indicted for their alleged jury-tampering activities and tried in the regular way.

The right of trial by jury is one of the anchors of justice, but so is the right of a judge to mete out, under certain conditions, punishment for offenses against the dignity of the law.

The Colorado Coal "Battle"

IT would be idle to attempt to distribute the responsibility for the bloodshed at the Columbine Mine, thirty miles from Denver, Colorado, as between miners and their unions, on the one hand, and the mine guards and State police, on the other, until and unless a thorough and impartial investigation is held.

The operators declare that the miners were repeatedly warned not to advance upon the mine property in an attempt to "picket" it and make a demonstration. The miners assert that their "procession" was entirely unarmed, and that at the worst they were committing trespass, not assault. However that may be, the result was the killing of five miners and the wounding of perhaps a score of the strikers' army, while a few of the mine guards were injured. This "battle," if so it can be called, resulted in the calling out of the State National Guard, the declaration of martial law, and the mobilization, despatches say, of tanks, airplanes, and cavalry as well as of infantry.

The mining situation in Colorado is in one point of view like that of other soft-coal mines in the Mid-West and that of the English discontented coal miners: that is, it is a natural result of overproduction—too many mines and too many miners—inequality of production-cost in different mines and localities, and the consequent impossibility of enforcing everywhere the same wages and the same prices.

In another aspect, however, the mining system in Colorado is peculiar. The recent troubles were started by the Industrial Workers of the World in opposition to the wish of the United Mine Workers, who belong to the Federation of Labor.

As the strike went on the lines between the labor unions were broken and the strike began to center upon the question of what is and what is not legal picketing in Colorado. Governor Adams had declared invasion of property illegal, even if not accompanied by violence; but admitted the right of strikers to hold meetings close to the property line. What followed seems to have been an attempt to "demonstrate" beyond the legal limit; but at this distance it does not appear that violence was threatened or that the trespass, actual or contemplated, was such as to call for machine guns.

One curious outcome of this event was the "picketing" by I. W. W. members of the sidewalk before the New York office of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. This long-distance demonstration, even assuming that there was provocation for it, is the obverse of Sydney Smith's declaration that something he disapproved was "like tickling the dome of St. Paul's in order to please the dean and chapter." Following the Colorado mine war of 1910, in which the Colorado Iron and Fuel Company was involved, the Rockefellers organized a system under which workers had a share in settling industrial disputes, and it is officially stated that the Rockefellers have no connection with the Columbine mine.

Whenever coal-mine disputes culminate in war Congress promises to take the question up; but it doesn't!

Sawdust and Rags

SAWDUST and rags are generally classed among waste products, but both are far from being worthless. In fact, although this country produces in its sawmills an enormous quantity of dust and sawdust, it is necessary to import thousands of tons from abroad in order to fill the demand for sawdust as raw material. Its uses are many and odd; for instance, wood-flour is made in immense quantities and is used in the manufacture of many articles ranging, as has been said, from dolls to dynamite; in the last-named product several thousand tons of wood-flour are used yearly.

The story of what may be done with rags is long and varied. An especially interesting fact is that the refugees in the Near East are earning a million dollars a year by making beautiful rugs and other articles out of the rags that Americans throw away. These rags in all sorts of forms and colors are sent across the seas to workshops maintained by the

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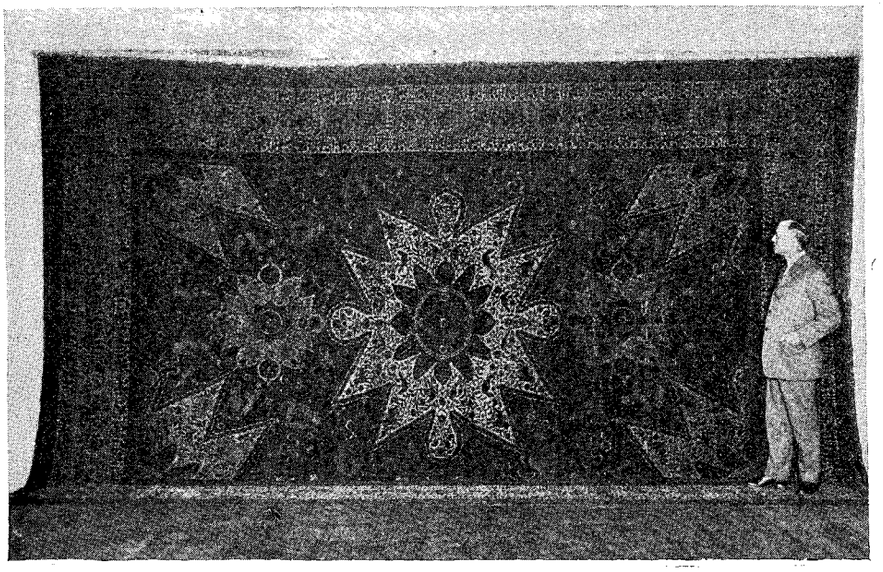

FROM RAGS TO RUGS

This rug, 221 feet square, is one of those made by Near East orphan girls. It was presented to President and Mrs. Coolidge by Charles V. Vickrey, General Secretary of the Near East Relief, who is shown in the photograph

Near East Relief in Syria, Palestine, Greece, and Armenia. Some are used as garments for the destitute, but most of them are sorted, carefully unraveled, the yarn redyed, and then woven into rugs of beautiful Eastern colors or into old-fashioned hooked rugs, sold cheaply in the East. Even the burlap bags in which the clothing is shipped are converted into rugs.

We print a picture of one of the rugs made by refugee children. Unquestionably, this and many others have beauty as well as value in showing what may be done by ingenuity and labor with apparently worthless rags.

Art, patience, and hard work are often the chief ingredients in a thing of beauty.

Mexican Immigration and the Farm

THE comfortable impression of certain opponents of unrestricted Mexican immigration that the question could be settled on the two per cent of 1890 basis received a setback in El Paso on November 18 and 19, when representatives of the Southwestern, mountain, beet-sugar, and Pacific coast States' agricultural interests met with the purpose of putting opposition to Mexican immigration restrictions into the farm bloc program.

In the considerable agitation raised by labor union leaders over low-wage Mexicans taking the places of American industry the point tends to be missed that newcomers from across the Rio Grande perform service as farm help. South of a line drawn east from San Antonio they supply almost all the unskilled labor in Texas cotton, fruit, and vegetable cultivation. A little farther north and as far east as Alabama they are beginning to fill gaps left by the Negro exodus.

They are, of course, the mainstay of farm work in southern California and in the irrigated portions of Arizona, New Mexico, and west Texas. In the Southwestern cow country they have practically replaced the American cowboy. Even as far north as Montana the Mexican *vaquero* is penetrating. In the beet-sugar regions the Mexican is increasingly regarded as the complementary economic factor with the tariff, which makes the industry's successful operation possible.

All these employing interests were represented at the El Paso conference. Their conviction is that if, as proposed, Mexican immigration should be restricted to anything like the two per cent of 1890 quota, allowing less than 1,600 Mexicans to enter the United States annually, their industries will either be put on their backs for a long period of labor adjustments or snuffed out. They also insist, with a certain plausibility, that proposed Federal arrangements to admit Mexicans as seasonal agricultural laborers will not work, because the demand of the railroads and other Western industries for relatively cheap unskilled and semi-skilled labor will draw the "special permit" Mexicans away from the farm as into a vacuum. The Western organization is out to effect an alliance with the farm bloc in Congress against restriction, on the principle that it is essential to protecting the farm labor supply and reasonable farm wage scales, not only in the Mexican belt, but throughout the country.

The chief weakness in their effort seems to be a lack of intelligible statistics as to how many Mexicans are doing farm work, what they are being paid in comparison with other classes of farm laborers, etc. But their opponents, on the other hand, are almost equally lacking in data as to Mexican wages and infiltrations in industry and regarding the seriousness of the "Mexicanization menace" generally.

Perhaps no great harm would be done if Congress put off settling the Mexican immigration problem until it was reasonably clear what it was all about.

Love's Labor Lost

IT is hard for men to believe against their inclinations.

Admirers of President Coolidge paid him a doubtful compliment when, following his statement that he did not choose to run for the Presidency in 1928, they assumed that he would run. As a result, unpleasant necessities have been imposed upon him. He has had to "speak to" Senator Fess and C. Bascom Slemp, formerly private secretary to the President. More recently he has had to discourage and put an end to the circulation of chain petitions asking him to run. But, withal, he must have made the fact pretty clear even to those with whom belief comes hardest that he will not run for President in 1928.

Americans ought to learn to take their President at his word; they would save him annoyance and themselves the loss of love's labor.

Modern Forestry

THE practical and very useful trend of modern university education is indicated by the announcement that eighteen seniors of the University of Maine have just gone into camp for two months in the Maine woods to carry on what may be called the laboratory work of their course in forestry. A professor will accompany them. They will not only take part in the actual operations of logging, pulp-wood gathering, and

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reforestation, but they will learn how man lives in a struggle with the forces of primitive nature. They are to be envied, for they will have more fun and better exercise than they can get in two months' work with a football squad. What appetites they will have for coffee, bacon, and flapjacks! On what snow scenes, tinted with purple shadows and the green of the spruce, they may feast their eyes! In their leisure moments let them read what John Muir says about his winter in the forests of the Yosemite. And they might cut out and paste on the wall of their cabin Joyce Kilmer's poem:

I think that I shall never see
A poem lovely as a tree.

. . . . . .

Poems are made by fools like me,
But only God can make a tree.

A New Musical Prodigy

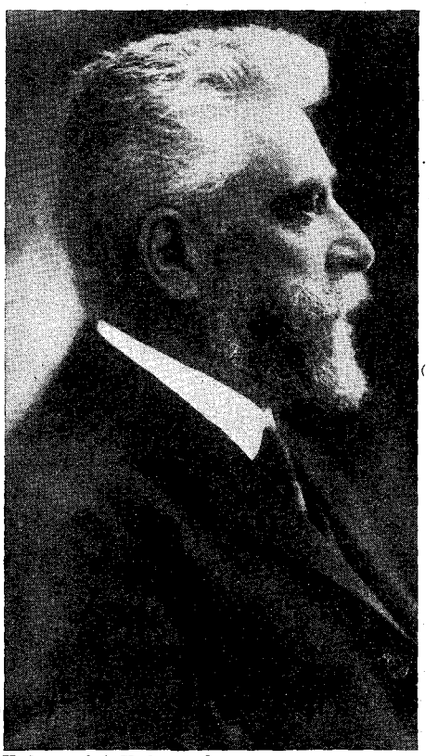
THE puzzling psychological question, What is genius? was brought again to the fore by the public appearance in New York recently of a boy violinist only eleven years old. As may be surmised from his name, Yehudi Menuhin, he is, like so many gifted violinists, of Jewish parentage. He was the soloist at a concert of the New York Symphony Society and played the classic Beethoven concerto for violin and orchestra. Because his fingers and arms are still short, the boyish Yehudi used a specially made instrument only three-quarters the normal size; yet his technique was that of a master and his interpretation that of a poet. "It seems ridiculous to say," remarked one accomplished New York critic, "that he showed a mature conception of Beethoven's concerto, but that is the fact."

Time only can tell whether this mysterious, although perfectly normal child may be merely another "marvelous boy," like Thomas Chatterton, or a creative genius like Wolfgang Mozart.

Rumania's Real Ruler Dies

JON BRATIANU, the Premier who controlled the triumvirate Regency that governs Rumania in the name of the five-year-old King Mihai, died suddenly on November 24 of a throat infection. His brother, Vintila, who has been Minister of Finance, at once succeeded to the post of power that the Bratianus have commanded ever since the father of these two sons led a successful rebellion in 1848 against the Turks for Rumanian independence. But the younger brother has never seemed the equal of the elder. So Rumanian affairs, troubled enough of late, enter a period of increased uncertainty.

The Rumanian dictator passed in the



Underwood & Underwood

Premier Bratianu, of Rumania, who died November 24

midst of difficulties created largely by his policies. The man who brought Rumania into the war on the side of the Allies and who won at Paris territory doubling the size of the pre-war Kingdom, he had practically determined its destiny ever since. He was engaged in an implacable struggle to prevent the former Crown Prince Carol from returning to Rumania from France and reasserting his claim to the throne—a struggle the end of which cannot now be foreseen. But the fact that Carol's emissary, Manoilescu, whom Bratianu had tried for treason, was acquitted just before the death of the Premier indicates that everything was not going the way the one-man power behind the throne wished.

Bratianu's death means new anxieties for Europe in the Balkans.

How Much Shall Taxes Be Reduced?

THE tax-reduction fight in Congress threatens to be more bitter than usual at this session. This is the session preceding a Presidential campaign, and political as well as individual divergences of opinion will play their part.

Already four contentions exist as to the extent of reductions desirable. With the Democratic members standing out for a deeper cut, the Ways and Means Committee of the House has tentatively agreed upon a bill which would reduce taxes by $236,000,000. The President and the Secretary of the Treasury think that even this cut is too deep; that it should not exceed $225,000,000.

But the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which has had a committee investigating for many months, says that taxes should be reduced by $400,000,000. The contention of the Chamber is supported by a vote of 91 per cent of its membership.

President Coolidge and Chairman Green of the Ways and Means Committee have retorted that the Chamber has acted without information. And this retort seems, in the nature of things, to be justified. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States would be within its rights, and within the range of its information, if it contended that the Treasury surplus be used for tax reduction instead of debt reduction. But it exceeds that right and that information when it undertakes to fix the extent of reduction.

Still, there is a semblance of justification for the Chamber's stand. Each time that taxes have been reduced the Treasury has fixed a maximum sum that its surplus would stand. Each time Congress has made reductions in excess of this sum. And each time subsequent facts have proved that the Treasury surplus would have stood even a greater reduction than the one that Congress made. Apart from the fact, however, that under a budget system the Treasury Department is under obligation to underestimate rather than overestimate income, the surplus is due to temporary sources of income which could not be accurately measured and are now drying up.

Taxation remains, as it has always been, a problem that the human mind cannot quite solve.

Evolution in Texas

PRESIDENT BROOKS and the Faculty of Baylor University, the largest Baptist college in Texas, have been upheld in presenting evolutionary princi-

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ples fairly, if not favorably, in textbooks and classroom instruction.

The University had been under fire for a number of months from the guns of the Fundamentalists. The biggest gun of all had been the Rev. J. Frank Norris, of Fort Worth, popularly known as "two-gun Norris" and famous for his acquittals in a murder and an arson trial. The Baptist "Fundamentalist," which is Dr. Norris's organ, had been publishing photostats of passages in Baylor scientific and sociological textbooks and quotations from Baylor Faculty members indicating evolutionary sympathies.

Nevertheless, within a week after the Norris triumph at an Oklahoma convention, the annual Convention of the Southern Baptists of Texas gave Baylor University a clean bill of health.

This is not taken to mean necessarily any lessening of the effort to prevent the "teaching of evolution in the public schools." Unanimous cheers, for example, greeted a speaker at this same Convention when he announced that, while he would oppose the teaching of Baptist doctrines in the public schools with his latest breath, he would use part of the same breath to oppose the teaching of any other religious doctrine there. To his hearers "any other religious doctrine" meant "the religion of atheists, infidels, and Modernists"—evolution. But it is clear that enlightened Southern Baptists have persuaded the leaders of their churches that under proper supervision, in a Baptist institution at least, university-bred Baptist youth may properly be made acquainted with the evolutionary thought that exists in the world.

Fundamentalism in Texas may be becoming really more fundamental by becoming less Fundamentalist.

Admiral Bullard

To Rear-Admiral William H. G. Bullard, who died on November 24, more perhaps than to any other man this country owes the organization and development of radio communication.

He foresaw the possibilities of radio when they were still far beyond the imagination of most other men. It was at President Wilson's order that Admiral Bullard was relieved of his naval duties that he might become a member of the then newly organized Radio Corporation of America. He had seen the value in certain patent rights which he believed ought to be retained in this country, and he took his position on the Radio Corporation of America in order to help in keeping that great organization and its influence on the future development of the wireless American. But it was long

Underwood & Underwood

Admiral William H. G. Bullard
1866–1927

before that that he first became an active participant in radio communication, for he was taking part in its development twenty-five years ago. It was natural, therefore, that when Congress created a Radio Commission to control the disorganized, or rather, as yet unorganized, means of communication through the ether, President Coolidge should select Admiral Bullard to be its Chairman.

Admiral Bullard's career in the Navy was long and honorable. He served as a junior lieutenant in the Spanish-American War. He organized the Department of Electrical Engineering at the Naval Academy. In the World War he served in the Atlantic Fleet, in the American division of the British Grand Fleet, and in command of the American forces in the eastern Mediterranean. He received the surrender of the Austro-Hungarian fleet. Later he was at the Peace Conference as a member of the American delegation. He was Superintendent of the United States Naval Radio Service in 1912–16, and was Director of Naval Communications in 1919 and 1921. After commanding the Yangtze patrol force, he retired from active duty in the Navy in 1922.

It is due to Admiral Bullard chiefly that the United States is in advance of all other nations in the radio.

The New Ambassador to Cuba

In appointing Noble Brandon Judah as Ambassador to Cuba to succeed General Crowder President Coolidge has gone outside the list of so-called "career men" in diplomacy. Mr. Judah's career has been that of a lawyer, a soldier, and director on the boards of various institutions. He is a graduate of Brown University, of which he is a trustee. Since his admission to the bar in 1907, after an attendance at the Law School of Northwestern University, he has practiced law in Chicago. For one term he was a member of the Illinois Legislature. He served overseas in the World War, reaching the grade of lieutenant-colonel and receiving the American Distinguished Service Medal and the French Legion of Honor and Croix de Guerre with Palm. Under the Platt Amendment, the relation of the sovereign Republic of Cuba to the United States is peculiarly intimate, and the American Ambassador in Havana has peculiar responsibilities.

From General Crowder Mr. Judah inherits the legacy of Cuba's good will.

Rating the Undergraduate

President Wilson came to grief at Princeton by his too forceful advocacy of what he conceived to be desirable educational reforms. Mr. Wilson's successor, President Hibben, has introduced a reform which is radical and yet has not fomented an open revolution. Perhaps prompted by the "bogie" score familiar to golfers, President Hibben has established a rating system based upon the entrance examination and the "prep" school record of each entering student together with a special psychological test. The student must live up to this rating or be dropped from the University. In a recent report to the trustees President Hibben states that the new plan is working successfully.

Sometimes a revolution, like the kingdom of heaven, comes not by observation.

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The Chinese Talk Turkey

A DIPLOMATIC bomb lies on the doorstep of the foreign Powers in China. The Chinese Nationalists have put it there, in the form of a declaration that they will abrogate the "unequal treaties" and do not recognize any agreement by any Chinese authority with any foreign government, corporation, or individual to which the Nationalist Government is not a party. Whether they will—or can—actually touch off their bomb depends on the outcome of their civil war with the militarists of northern China. But there it lies, a threat to the whole existing structure of relations between China and the Occident.

The Chinese could face the Powers with no more sweeping challenge. The question is whether they can make it effective. C. C. Wu, Foreign Minister of the Nanking Government, who has issued it, is the son of Wu Ting-fang, once Chinese Minister to the United States, and ought to understand its significance. The status of concessions and treaty ports like Shanghai, the privilege of foreigners not to be subject to Chinese law courts, the control of Chinese tariffs, and the security of foreign loans and investments rest on these treaties. The United States, in common with all other Powers, is interested in them, for they concern the position of every American firm or individual in China. Washington, London, Paris, and Tokyo will not acquiesce without protest in denunciation of the arrangements which define the rights of their citizens in China.

To be sure, the wording of the Chinese Nationalist declaration leaves considerable latitude. The "unequal treaties" are to be abrogated "within the shortest possible period"—which might turn out to be quite long. And the Nationalist Government might decide it to be expedient to set its seal on some of the treaties now in force or their counterparts. Foreign representatives in China are disposed to take the announcement as a gesture to satisfy malcontents among the Nationalist ranks. Undoubtedly, it will rally support to the Nationalist campaign. That is its main importance at the moment, for it is a response to the pressure of an insistent national sentiment.

China has been gathering her forces for a demonstration of this sort for years. The examples of Soviet Russia and Turkey have helped to set her huge mass in motion, but she was stirring long before Lenine and Mustapha Kemal came on the scene. She has watched them succeed measurably in the attempt her Nationalists are now making to get rid of past arrangements. The experience of Turkey has particularly interested her students of politics, for there was another Oriental nation which shook itself free from foreign domination. She saw Turkey manage to cancel treaties which held her in a situation of inferiority, and practically compel the Powers at Lausanne to assent to her terms, by becoming strong enough to make them consider the alternative of a war they did not want to fight.

Could the Chinese Nationalists afford to repudiate undesired obligations? They might find themselves in the position of Soviet Russia, refused recognition and credit. But they could do without these advantages better than Russia, a more highly industrialized country dependent to a far greater degree on international trade. The test of their power to make their challenge good will be their ability to defeat the Peking militarists, master China, and consolidate their rule through the whole country.

If the Nationalist campaign succeeds, the Powers will immediately face the question whether they shall insist on their past treaty rights. The American interests involved, great as they are, nevertheless are not sufficiently vital to make the American people ready to support a war to insure them. It is doubtful whether the other Powers would undertake an expedition to enforce the treaties. The future in the Far East—whether things are to go on more or less as they have been or whether there must be a new deal—is being settled in the struggle between Nanking and Peking.

A Park in the Wilderness

THERE lies, near the middle of North America, an all but boundless picture of stillness shot with high lights and low, an all but endless song of silence filled with harmonies and dissonances—rocks and water and woods. The rocks lie flat and straight, as nature laid them down in the ocean slime eons ago. Again, where volcanic forces once played, the rocks are twisted and bent, upheaved and downpressed. And yet again, they are piled, loose and at random, great broken boulders and smooth-worn pebbles, where the last of the ice-caps left them as it pushed on its terminal moraine, gashing the earth and scarring it.

The water is poured, blue and still and deep, into a thousand times a thousand rents and holes among the rocks—as many lakes as that, great open sheets of water going on beyond the reach of the eye, and little painted pools for all the world as if they were made that a child might sail its tiny toy boat.

And all between them are the woods, stunted in the thin soil built on the rocks by the lichens and mosses that have grown there since the ice went away, vigorous and darker green on the little islands and in the low places.

In it all is no dwelling-place of human beings and hardly any mark of human hands.

Except that dog sleds may go about in it when ice and snow have made the woods and the waters as one, only the canoe may be used as a means of travel by those hardy enough, in love enough with the silences, to fare into a wilderness absolute.

The canoes go along through silence and stillness, no sound but the dip of the paddles, no change among the colors but the silver flashes that the paddles make.

The leading canoe drags a paddle, making a long mark upon the water as if with a silver pencil, and turns inshore. A shout, echoed and multiplied, reaches the canoes behind. This it was which sent the first one shoreward.

A log cabin nestles among the spruce trees. A man stands at the edge of the water, two Eskimo dogs behind him, a canoe at his feet.

This man is the god Terminus—all that there is in earth or water or sky to reveal the fact that here a nation ends and here another nation begins. Godlike, almost motionless, and with only grunts for words, he takes the offerings of green paper and pokes it in his wallet.

The paddlers, having made their offerings and propitiated the god of the end of things, fare on through waters and between rocks and among woods that differ no whit from the water and rocks and woods that they have left.

But there has been a change. Behind them is Superior,

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ahead Quetico Forest. Beneath their canoes then was Minnesota; beneath them now is Ontario. Around them then was the United States of America; around them now is the Dominion of Canada.

And that man back there, with his dogs, and his bunk in a log pen—that god standing motionless and sucking up sacrifice in the name of a nation—is all there is to show the change. Even compass and map cannot be made to reveal it.

Why should there be out there a god to make an end, where there is no end or beginning or slightest change?

Here is the last great wilderness in America—the last, certainly, that is within the reach of the millions who live in the mid-regions of the continent.

Two forces are seeking now to destroy it. Power companies with plants on the Winnipeg River would dam its lakes into millponds to make more water on their wheels. The tourist tenders would fill it full of hotels and golf links—if, by might and main, they could find level space enough—and piles of jagged and odorous tin cans. One, as much as the other, would despoil and destroy it.

The Izaak Walton League of America recently proposed at Duluth the thing that ought to be done.

Take away the god Terminus. Wipe out the imaginary line that he holds. Make this an international park, jointly owned and jointly administered and jointly enjoyed by the United States and Canada, safe alike from the power plunderers and the obsequious caterers.

What finer heritage could be laid by for the people who are to be in these countries? What surer pledge of friendship and amity between these nations?

What Is the Navy For?

THE United States and Great Britain, said Viscount Grey in a recent speech in England, "will soon, even if they are not doing so already, be building fleets against each other, not so much for the requirements of their own countries as for the sake of prestige." Now Viscount Grey is not an alarmist. He is a good friend of America. As British Foreign Minister at the outbreak of the World War he proved his devotion to peace by his urgency for conciliation. Is he right? Are the two greatest naval Powers of the world trying to outbid each other for naval supremacy? He says, yes; and he attributes this rivalry to the doctrine of parity between the two fleets.

Was the Washington Conference, then, a mistake? When Great Britain and the United States agreed to stop competing with each other and to keep their battle fleets on the same level of tonnage, did they really lay the basis for competition? We do not believe so. And we do not think that there is any evidence of competitive building. "To put us on an equality with Britain as to cruiser tonnage," said Commander Cleary, of the United States Navy, in The Outlook last July, "we would have to lay down and complete inside of three years twenty 10,000-ton cruisers in addition to the eight we now have under construction." Not even the wildest big navy advocates urge the building of any such number at any such rate. The fact that the United States advocates the limiting of cruiser tonnage on a basis of equality like that of battleships has not led to any rivalry. Viscount Cecil seems to us much nearer to the truth in saying that disagreement between Britain and America at the Geneva Naval Conference was due to the refusal of the British to accept the principle of parity.

Slowly British public opinion has come to realize the extent of the misfortune caused by the breakdown of that Conference at Geneva, and apparently the British Government have realized it too, since they have now announced that, instead of going on with the construction of three new cruisers, they will proceed with the construction of only one. When the disparity in cruisers, built or building, between Great Britain and the United States is fifty to eighteen or thereabouts, cutting down the disparity by two cruisers is not very significant except as a gesture of good will.

Such a gesture is a good augury for the disarmament conference which has just assembled under the auspices of the League of Nations; but it should have no effect upon our naval program. We are not planning to build in competition with Great Britain. If Britain added to her cruiser tonnage, we should not add to ours. There is therefore no reason for our diminishing our cruiser tonnage because she is diminishing hers.

Certainly, American public opinion shows not the least sign of being stampeded into the support of a naval race. It is indeed perhaps not sufficiently concerned with the needs of the Navy as it is. It might be aroused to demand of Congress legislation to keep the Navy well balanced and modern, but not to demand of Congress a big navy as a toy to play with. It is, we believe, well represented by the statement of the chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, Representative Thomas S. Butler: "I will vote whatever I believe is necessary in the way of increased naval power, not to round out or round up, not for defense against an invisible enemy, but to make the present fleet serviceable in all its auxiliaries and accompaniments." Nothing could be further from the present mood of the American people than any such claim as is reported to have been made by the Naval Attaché at Paris, to the effect that the American Navy, though nominally restricted to equality with the other navy of first rank, was preparing to be actually superior. Perhaps Captain White may have been misreported and may have simply declared that the business of a fleet in war was to be superior to the enemy; but any such statement as that which might be interpreted as braggadocio misrepresents the American people. Of course Americans take pride in their fleet. Of course they are gratified at the launching, for example, of such a vessel as the Saratoga—the new plane carrier with a main deck 888 feet long and destined to travel at the rate of thirty-three and a half knots. Of course they want their naval personnel to be the most skilled in the world. But they are not looking for naval prestige.

The navy is an arm of the civil government. Its purpose is to aid in carrying out national policies. If our policy were one of conquest, we should have to have one kind of navy; but if our policy is for the defense of the right and of international order and the maintenance of international good will, we shall have to have another kind of navy. No navy is worth anything that has not offensive power, but it need not be a navy to carry out an offensive policy. This country needs cruisers to provide its fleet with proper auxiliaries. We are sorry that Great Britain does not wish to agree with the United States in the limitation of cruiser tonnage. An agreement of that sort would not compel either country to build up to the limitation; but it would be an example that would have its effect on the limiting of armaments of other nations and would be evidence of self-restraint and common sense. Within those limitations each country would be free to build the kind of navy it pleased—and no more.

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Six Questions for Governor Smith

By DIXON MERRITT

WHAT questions would the South ask of Governor Alfred E. Smith if it could sit down with him as man to man?

That, or something like it, is the question that I have been asked to answer in the light of observations made during six weeks of traveling through the South with the definite purpose of finding out what is thought of Governor Smith.

Well, if the South could sit down with Governor Smith as man to man, it probably would ask him if he would have a cigar. If he should decline, the South, somewhat confused, probably would ask him if he did not find the clatter and din of New York rather trying on the nerves. And that would be about all.

But if the South were given the right to cross-examine Governor Smith; if it could select one man to act as its attorney in securing answers to its questions; if all elements in the South could present to this attorney the questions which they would like to have asked; and if the attorney were then required to boil all of them down into six questions which Governor Smith would agree to answer as if under oath, I believe that the six questions would be these:

I

"IT is believed, Governor Smith, that the repeal of the Mullan-Gage Law, which you approved, was an attempt to evade and to violate the Constitution and the law of the United States. Of course, Governor, we do not know what was in your mind when you signed that bill, but the fact that you did sign it, along with other facts of your career, leads us to ask you this question:

"Would you as President of the United States do your level best, without evasion, to secure observance of the spirit and enforcement of the letter of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States? 'Yes' is an easy answer. In addition, just give me your idea of prohibition observance and enforcement."

II

"THE next question, Governor, is tied up with the first one.

"It has always been suspected that you would have liked to veto the bill which repealed the Mullan-Gage Enforcement Law, but that you could not withstand the pressure from Tammany and other sources. Now, Governor, they tell us that you are bigger than Tammany. We hope that you are. But I wish you would just cite some cases in which you have withstood the full pressure of Tammany; enough of them to outweigh the case I have cited, enough of them to convince reasonable men that you really are capable of being independent of Tammany."

THE questions here asked of Governor Smith are not necessarily the ones that The Outlook would ask. But they are the ones which Mr. Merritt found that the people of the Southern States are asking. The Outlook believes that, in this particular at least, the South is not unique. There are many indications that substantially the same questions are in the minds of the voters of the West.

It follows, therefore, that if Governor Smith is to be President, or even the Democratic nominee for the Presidency, he must answer these questions.

Certain of them he has answered —in a certain way to certain people. He may himself believe that his article in the "Atlantic Monthly" answered the question as to Church and State and that other utterances of his have answered others of the questions. If answers have been made, however, they have been but partial answers, imperfectly heard.

III

"WHAT I am about to ask now, Governor, is not one of the five questions agreed upon by my clients, and you may, if you like, ignore it. But it bears upon two of the five, and an affirmative answer from you would be gratifying to many of my clients.

"Possibly, Governor, you may have repented of the part you played in the repeal of the Mullan-Gage Law. Would you be willing to say publicly that both you and the Legislature may have been mistaken in that case, that the State of New York ought to have a law to carry out a duty imposed upon it by the Federal Constitution?"

IV

"PARDON me, Governor, if these questions seem to be in a form difficult to answer. They are, believe me, difficult to frame.

"You are a Roman Catholic, Governor. And one group of my clients holds a belief—perhaps a baseless belief—that every Roman Catholic acknowledges to his Church an allegiance which transcends, or might transcend, his allegiance to his country. That belief will not be changed or even shaken by the statement of your belief that there is no foundation for it. But you may be able to make your answer convincing.

"Perhaps we can admit without argument that representatives of the Church do sometimes try to influence governmental action.

"Now, if you can show that in your public life you have been independent of Church influence, that you have refused to do some of the things which the Bishop or the Archbishop or the Cardinal tried to have you do—

"It is a delicate question, Governor. But I fear that nothing short of a citation of cases will answer it. To say that no dignitary of the Church ever sought to have you do anything which should not have been done would be, in the minds of that group of my clients, merely to fall back on the idea of the infallibility of the Church. And that would be, in their minds, to acknowledge a superior allegiance to the Church."

V

"GOVERNOR, what principles, in your opinion, form the basis for the relations of the United States with the other countries of the world? Let me assure you that this question has nothing to do with the previous one. If those responsible for the previous question could ask you as many questions as they pleased, they would ask you about foreign relations. But this question comes from a different group, a group not at all concerned about your church affiliation. Frankly, it is designed to

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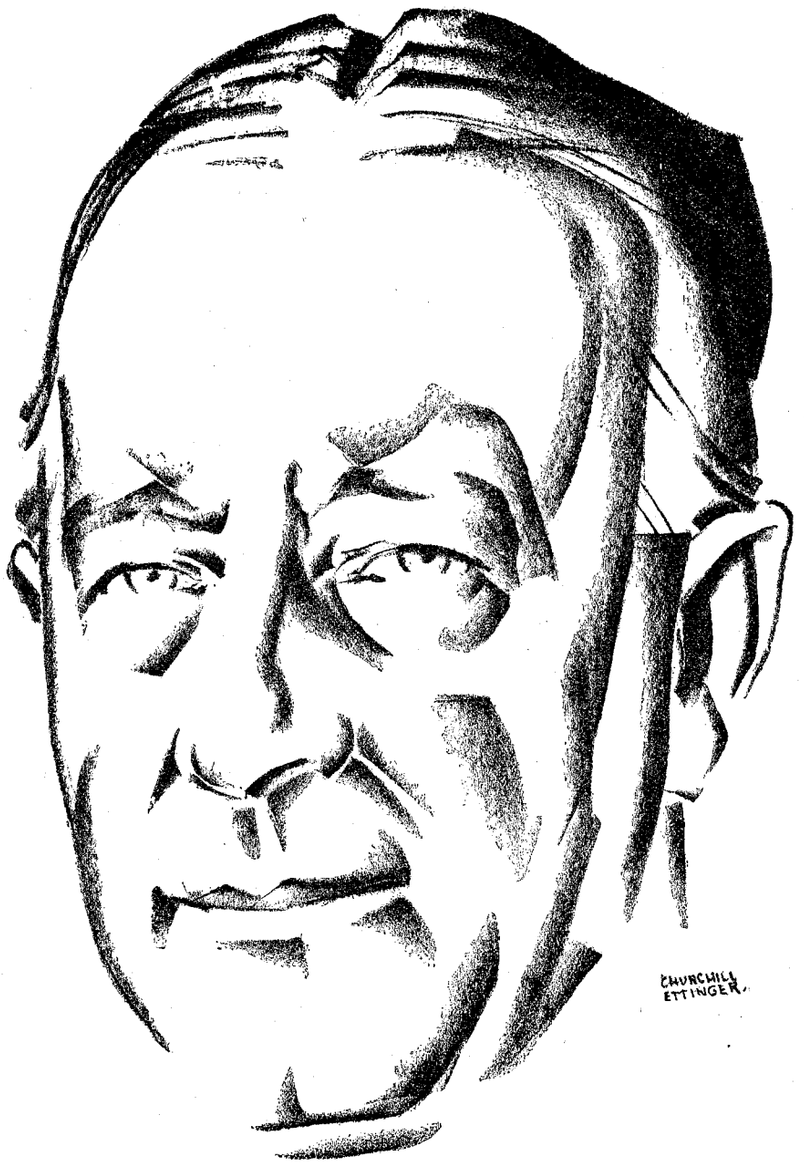

find out whether or not you have any clear and cogent ideas on foreign relations."

VI

"DURING your public career, Governor, you have said very little about public affairs in a broad or national sense. You have made little comment upon public men, except those whom you have fought with or against in the politics of New York City and New York State.

"I would not ask you to name your Cabinet in advance of your nomination. But may I ask you to give us some light on the way your mind runs on the public men of the country, some idea of the type of men who have your confidence and admiration to a degree that would lead you to consult them if you were President of the United States, some idea of the type of men whom you would appoint to Cabinet and other important positions in the Federal Government?

"This question, Governor, has nothing to do with prohibition or with your Church. There are, it is true, drys who would want to pledge you to appoint none but drys. There are anti-Catholics who would, if they could, pledge you to appoint none but Protestants. But this question does not come from those groups. Candidly, it comes from men, not much concerned with prohibition or with religion, who want to know whether or not your acquaintance with the country and with the men of the country is sufficient to enable you to select good men for the positions which a President must fill."

"Thank you, Governor. You may stand down."

THERE are other questions which the South would like to have answered, but it would hardly ask them of Governor Smith, even on cross-examination.

If it could call one other witness, a well-informed person in close touch with Governor Smith, it would ask something like the following three questions:

I

"WHAT has Governor Smith done that would demonstrate an ability to grasp and solve genuinely big and intricate problems? Answer as fully as possible."

II

"DOES Governor Smith know anything of the country or of the problems of the country outside of New York? To cut that question right down to the core: A story is told of his having become very sarcastic with a person who wanted him to talk about the problems of the States west of the Mississippi. 'Well,' the Governor is quoted as asking, 'what States *are* west of the Mississippi?' Was Governor Smith sarcastic, or was he actually asking for information?"

III

"THE South, equally with the rest of the country, admires a self-made man. But it wants to know that the man is made before it gives him credit for the job. Has Governor Smith made himself capable of meeting and dealing with the various kinds of people—our own and others—that a President must meet and deal with?"

THESE, then, are the subjects upon which the South—and, incidentally, the rest of the country—most desires enlightenment concerning Alfred E. Smith: The Eighteenth Amendment. Tammany Hall. Nullification. Church and State. Foreign relations. Appointments. Smith the man. Upon the quality of the information it receives its final decision, in some measure, will depend.

Governor, can you answer?

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Colonel Lindbergh Sells Aviation

By MILBURN KUSTERER

WHEN Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh flew to Paris, one of the most frequent of the many enthusiastic comments was, "His flight has advanced aviation in this country twenty-five years." Certainly his flight gave a tremendous impetus to aeronautics, but real advance in commercial aviation is measured not in generous statements but in landing-fields, airways, planes, pilots, and the use by the public of the available facilities of air transportation.

To make this hypothetical advance an actuality was the purpose of Colonel Lindbergh's tour of the United States under the auspices of the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics. Immediately following Colonel Lindbergh's great achievement popular interest in aviation and enthusiasm over the new hero were at a peak. The tour was designed to give meaningful direction to this interest and enthusiasm by diverting it into aeronautic channels from which worth-while results could be expected.

Colonel Lindbergh's tour was in no sense a personal junket for his aggrandizement. He would not have it that way. Neither was it primarily undertaken to demonstrate the reliability of travel by air. His trip, which took him to eighty-two cities and into every State in the Union, was made solely for the promotion of aeronautics.

The success of the tour, then, must be gauged by the actual good it did for aviation. It is not enough that millions of people saw and heard him unless this vast and widely distributed group reacts favorably to his plea for aviation support.

As a matter of fact, the flying accomplishment of Colonel Lindbergh on the tour was a fine demonstration of the reliability of air transportation. Never once was there any mishap, and only once did he miss an engagement, and that was due to a very bad fog. But people expect the Spirit of St. Louis and Colonel Lindbergh to do such things. A more convincing demonstration to the public was the performance of the Fairchild cabin monoplane which accompanied the Spirit of St. Louis. This ship, owned by the United States Department of Commerce and piloted by Philip R. Love, carried two passengers and a load of baggage and accessories weighing five hundred pounds. The plane's record was perfect.

Photos Wide World

At the Concord, N. H., airport, where fog caused Lindbergh's only late arrival

Although it is somewhat early to estimate the success of the tour in definite acquisitions to aeronautics, enough already is in evidence to indicate the immense value of the work done by Colonel Lindbergh in those three months.

WHEN Colonel Lindbergh visited Providence, that city had no airport. A week before he arrived city officials were more or less frantically trying to find a suitable field. The city's distinguished visitor was forced to use the National Guard camp, more than fifteen miles from the city. When he left, Providence realized that it was woefully delinquent in aviation, and plans are now under way for the establishment of an adequate airport.

Chicago pledged itself to Colonel Lindbergh to make itself the air capital of America and dedicated a proposed gigantic beacon light and its fine new lake-front airport to him. San Diego is establishing a new field in honor of Colonel Lindbergh. He dedicated an airport at Kansas City and one at Philadelphia and another at Winston-Salem. Portland, Maine, has a new airport, and another is in process of construction at Wheeling, West Virginia. Madison, Wisconsin, has built and lighted a new airport since he visited the city where he went to college. A new airport has been constructed at Fargo, North Dakota, and one is being completed at El Paso, Texas. Wilmington has a new airport under advisement.

New airports have been projected or major improvements made on existing ports in the following cities since Colonel Lindbergh flew to them to urge them to get behind a comprehensive air program: Schenectady, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Sioux Falls (South Dakota), Des Moines, Omaha, Seattle, Sacramento, San Francisco, Abilene (Texas), Jackson (Mississippi), New Orleans, Jacksonville, Spartanburg (South Carolina), Greensboro (North Carolina), Richmond, Atlanta, Philadelphia, and Atlantic City.

Some of these improvements doubtless would have been made if Colonel Lindbergh had not visited the cities. But in every case he gave impetus to any existing project and more often spurred the cities on to more ambitious aeronautical programs. His visit focused public attention on aviation. In every city there is a group of men who have been fighting for aviation for years. Too often, unfortunately, they are prophets

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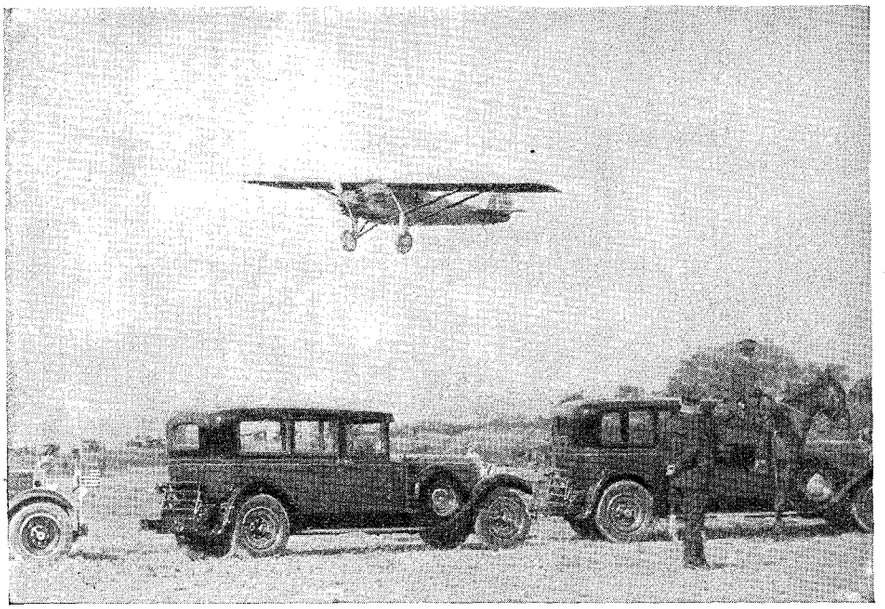
unappreciated by their own people. But when the Great Outsider comes to town everybody heeds.

The manner in which Colonel Lindbergh's visit to a city accomplished aeronautic good can best be shown by illustration. Take Santa Fé, New Mexico, as an example. Santa Fé was not on the original itinerary. Colonel Lindbergh's desire to stay overnight at least once in each State made an extra stop necessary in New Mexico. A week before he was due in Santa Fé I visited the city. There was a field there which a local flier was using. He said it was inadequate and he and others had been trying to put over a better field.

Colonel Lindbergh's coming visit aroused the city to action. The Governor of New Mexico and the Mayor of Santa Fé gave heartily of their support. When Colonel Lindbergh flew into town a week later, he landed on a new field. It was not a finished airport, to be sure, but it was a good landing-field, and there is enough enthusiasm in Santa Fé and enough energetic men in back of the project to assure the city a real airport.

This sort of thing happened frequently. Hangars were enlarged, border fences installed, grading done, runways improved, and a more general idea of what an airport should be was spread throughout the country.



Colonel Lindbergh arriving at Philadelphia's new airport, which he dedicated

WINSTON-SALEM is one of the outstanding examples of the good accomplished by the tour. In July it was announced that Colonel Lindbergh would visit Winston-Salem in October. The city had no airport to receive him. Action was started the day the announcement was received, and three days later the county had provided a site of one hundred acres and men were at work grading and putting the field in shape. A. Clint Miller, a local citizen, gave $20,000 to pay for the development and equipment of the field.

When Colonel Lindbergh came to Winston-Salem in October, he landed on a very good airport and his plane was housed in a modern steel hangar. Three months previous the city had had no airport of its own, but was sharing a field nine miles distant with Greensboro and High Point.

At the banquet given Colonel Lindbergh in Winston-Salem it was announced that R. E. Lasater, a prominent citizen, had given $100,000 for the purchase of the airport from the county and had donated it to the Winston-Salem Foundation to be used in perpetuity as a municipal airport. Part of the Foundation money will be used for the promotion of aeronautics.

There are other concrete results of the tour. Air mail was given a tremendous boost. In those cities which have air mail service a special effort was made by the local committees in co-operation with the postmasters to explain the use of air mail and to induce people to send a letter to some one by air mail on the occasion of Colonel Lindbergh's visit. This not only swelled air mail poundage, but served the valuable purpose of teaching people to use air mail. Many sent their first air mail letter and were surprised to find the procedure as simple as posting by ordinary mail. The speed with which the letter reached its destination also was a surprise. The educational value of this work is large and lasting.

Postmaster-General Harry S. New has this to say about the tour in relation to air mail:

"There is without doubt a substantial encouragement which has been given to the use of air mail by Colonel Lindbergh's tour. It is quite difficult, however, to determine exactly what portion of this increase is due to the tour. At every office visited there was a substantial increase, especially for that day, but the net result, I am sure, will prove that a definite gain was made."

SUCH are the material, tangible results of the tour, and in this connection Mr. Harry F. Guggenheim, President of the Fund, says:

"The tour should be regarded as an investment in aeronautics. I like to look at all of the Fund's projects in the same way that a banker regards an investment. What are the returns? The Fund officials know already that the money expended by the Fund on Colonel Lindbergh's tour has been returned to aeronautics many fold in the form of new airports, improved facilities at fields, and in the material encouragement given to air mail and other forms of air transportation."

The less tangible but no less important results of the tour can best be appreciated by examining the programs set up in the cities visited. Colonel Lindbergh usually addressed two meetings in each city. The first was held in the afternoon and was a large open-air meeting. It was attended by the public at large and preferential treatment given the children.

The usual taxpayer is apt to be somewhat cool towards aeronautics. He sees little occasion to use air mail and may never think of traveling by air. He is not air-minded, and when the time comes for voting on a bond issue for a municipal airport he is prone to see no sense in spending the taxpayers' money for such a purpose. The arguments of the local aviation group do not appeal to him. However, he is interested in Colonel Lindbergh and believes what he says is the last word in aviation.

What happened on the tour was that thousands upon thousands of such men heard Colonel Lindbergh state that their cities should have municipal airports. They heard the Colonel point out the difference between experimental flying such as transoceanic flights and straight

(*Continued on page 439*)

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Lights Down

A Review of the New York Theatre

"Reinhardt's Midsummer Night's Dream" and "Funny Face"

ANYBODY who goes to the Century Theatre one of these evenings and, attracted by the huge sign, "Reinhardt's Midsummer Night's Dream," goes in to see what it is all about, will find a very curious spectacle—particularly if Reinhardt's name means very little to him and he has never heard of the Salzburg Festival and some of the more famous of the German actors.

At first glimpse of the imaginatively lighted stage, with its tilted rocks and grottoes guarded by huge shadowy trees framing an endless avenue that apparently leads to Olympus—at first glimpse of this, and hearing the sound of the orchestra, he will be convinced that he has stumbled in upon some sort of Wagnerian Follies.

From beneath the orchestra pit come the players, carrying great candelabra held aloft in the night. Among the trees lurk fairies and strange, dim figures. Strange colors play upon the bizarre, fantastic, magnificent scene. What is it? Well, the names of Lysander, Demetrius, Titania, Oberon; and finally, the never-to-be-forgotten words—Pyramus and Thisbe; these tell us.

Yes, all this fantastic splendor is Shakespeare's "Midsummer-Night's Dream," done by Reinhardt's Berlin and Vienna players in German, accompanied throughout by Mendelssohn's music.

Forgotten is the fact that to many of us the play itself is one of the most footless of all Shakespeare's plays. Forgotten is the fact that the poetic fantasy and imagination which beautifies many and many a line of the dialogue is totally lost in German.

Here before you is marvelous imagination and extraordinary use of music, light, color, and dancing. Here is an evening of sheer beauty which contains no other emotion, but which is as lovely a thing as New York has seen in a long time. In this production Reinhardt has extracted the essential fairy-like melody of the "Midsummer-Night's Dream" and played for us a most beautiful symphony upon the tune.

In this land of the imagination which he paints, love potions and fairies, elves and monsters, have a natural habitat; while humanity, in the form of the four lovers of the tale and the egregious Bottom and his troupe, stumbles hopelessly about. Viewing it, one becomes almost convinced that two great artists have combined to convince us that love is a madness and that very likely nothing is what it appears to be.

To do this with "A Midsummer-Night's Dream" is a magnificent achievement. If, now, Herr Reinhardt will choose to do the Wagnerian operas at the Metropolitan, we will be completely satisfied.

IT is a peculiarity of musical shows that ordinarily it makes more difference who is in them than what the shows themselves are. Though we may be challenged on this statement, it has always seemed to us that personality had a greater play in musical entertainment than in the serious drama. The serious playwright must say something, and say it well, no matter who is acting in his play. In musical comedy the players more or less make their own parts. Nowhere have we seen this better exemplified than in "Funny Face," the new George Gershwin musical show at the Alvin Theatre.

Get out your note-book and write it down now: Adele and Fred Astaire, in "Funny Face," with the music by Gershwin, and a group of comedians eminently satisfying, but most particularly Adele Astaire.

Here is one of the greatest of all clowns and, incidentally, as lovely and talented an actress as London or New York can boast. Adele Astaire is marvelous—be it with a guffaw and a tear, or a grin and a heartache. To our mind, if Balieff would lend her his scenery and puppets she could act the entire "Chauve-Souris," from beginning to end, all by herself. Since seeing her in this present show, we are convinced that she is a genius of the musical comedy stage, surpassed by no one.

Is it necessary to tell the story of "Funny Face" itself?

No, of course, it isn't.

Because it is merely one of those amusing things about a madcap girl whose imagination leads her into all sorts of dramatic situations, in which she glories while everybody else is extremely uncomfortable. The settings are modern and provide a background for some excellent modern dancing—and there you have it.

Gershwin has done it again, and Fred Astaire has matched him, dance step for musical bar, throughout. He has caught the very dissonances and staccato rhythm with which Gershwin adorns his melodic tale, and suddenly has dramatized music before your eyes. One moment, flying feet; the next, an impressionistic picture of dancers frozen in abrupt attitudes, while the scarcely heard pitter-patter of the accompaniment tinkles in the hushed orchestra.

It requires no thought to enjoy one's self at "Funny Face." If you are able to see but one musical show in New York, see Adele and Fred Astaire.

Our Own Theatre List

"Broadway," Broadhurst.—Life back-stage in a Broadway cabaret. Done with vim, rum, and pistols.

"The Road to Rome," Playhouse.—A slightly Rabelaisian take-off on history which might have been a great play if genuine emotion had been substituted for wise-cracking. An amusing evening, as it is.

"The Shannons of Broadway," Martin Beck.—Vaudeville and melodrama, with vaudeville taking the tricks.

"Burlesque," Plymouth.—Back-stage drama in the small towns, with maternal emotion making a success of an otherwise ruined actor.

"Escape," The Booth.—Strung on a thin thread, but the most satisfying play on Broadway.

"Porgy," Republic.—A folk-play of South Carolina Negro life along the Charleston water-front.

"The Good Hope," Civic Repertory Theatre.—A slow tragedy of the men who comb the sea for fish and the women they leave behind.

"Trial of Mary Dugan," National.—Evidence turned inside out, in an expert and engrossing mystery murder trial.

"Balieff's Chauve-Souris," Cosmopolitan.—"Mother Goose" under one arm, the "Arabian Nights" under the other.

"An Enemy of the People," Hampden's Theatre.—It's bitter; but it's Ibsen—and true.

"Coquette," Maxine Elliott.—A tragedy of youth and small-town life in the South.

Musical Shows

"Hit the Deck," Belasco.—Louise Groody—and a fast show.

"The Five O'clock Girl," Forty-fourth Street Theatre.—Has nearly everything.

"Good News," Chanin.—We haven't seen it, but our friends like it.

"The Mikado," Royale.—Our old friends Gilbert and Sullivan excellently represented.

"The Merry Malones," Erlanger's.—George Cohan—and everybody dances.

"Manhattan Mary," Apollo.—Ed Wynn. What more?

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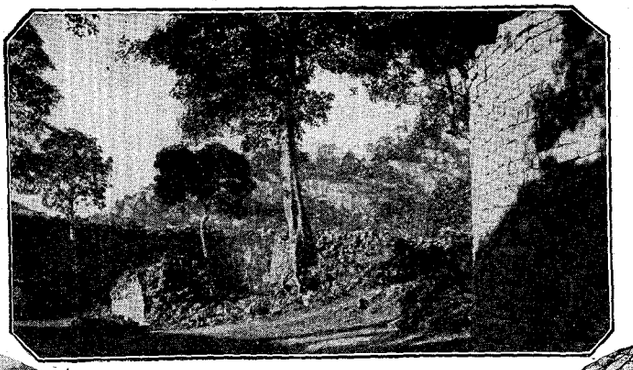
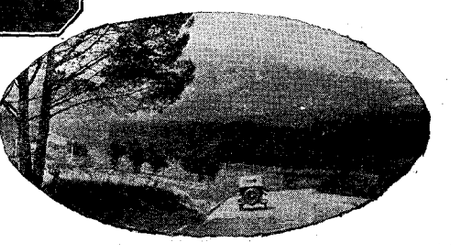


Zimbabwe Ruins



Now That Winter Has Come

with its dreariness and freezing winds, the glorious

Land of Sunshine Beckons

You surely must have longed to tread other lands than these of home. Maybe you are weary and surfeited with the humdrum, foot-worn paths of Europe and the Orient. In either case,

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extends to you a new, fresh, ever-varied and delightful panorama of changing scene and life, not to be found elsewhere.

Here you will experience pleasures and thrills that will cheer your heart and remain ever a delight in your memory. South Africa is a veritable treasure house of fascinating wonders—a Pandora Box from which your hands will draw out, every moment, some new and wonderful happiness,—a continuous round of charms which never pall or cloy.

Here you will see sights you can never see elsewhere under like conditions — civilization and primeval life moving side by side. And, in addition, a veritable flood of general, health-giving sunshine warming and lighting each happy hour. *Come to South Africa.*

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South Africa is a land of invigorating climate, where life is full of song and pleasure. Here modern civilization moves cheek by jowl alongside of picturesque, quaint, dignified native Kraal life. Side by side with modern surgery witch doctors still ply their craft.

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There are many things in South Africa you can never see in other countries:

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The Mighty Drakensberg Mountains
Wonderful Victoria Falls
Speedy, Preening Ostriches
Kruger Big Game Park
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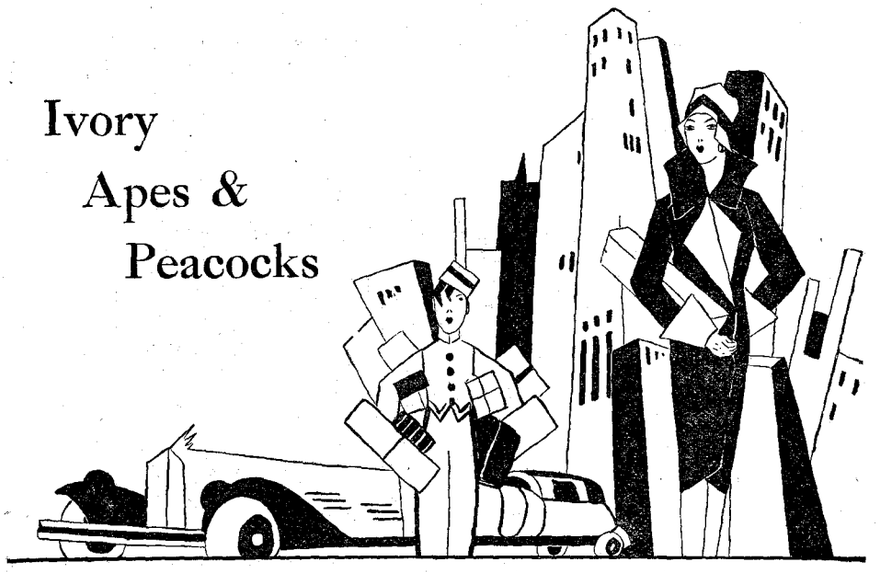
Ivory Apes & Peacocks



The Newest Contributions of American Genius to the Art of Living

THE genius of America expresses itself in many ways, but in none more effectively than in raising the general standard of living. The best scientific, inventive, and artistic brains in America are being applied to the production of things that minister to our comfort, our amusement, or our sense of beauty.

The editors believe that no view of current affairs is complete that does not include some account of these things.

IT had not occurred to us, until we went into Schwartz's the other day to buy Christmas gifts for some small nieces, that fashions change in toys, as in everything else. Santa Claus is apparently about the only person connected with the toy industry who hasn't changed. And even he now is said to make most of his calls in an airplane and to have developed altogether an entirely new technique—a technique which has, of course, become necessary in cities of chimneyless steam-heated apartment-houses.

We did not know, for instance, that lead soldiers and forts and cannon and other military toys were coming back. We didn't even know they had been "out." But immediately after the war no one bought these things. It is only recently that the demand for them has begun to increase.

Is there a moral concealed behind this fact somewhere? We think perhaps there is, although it isn't within our province to discover it. Possibly we might conclude from it that nothing but first-hand experience of war can cure men of fighting.

The rodeos in New York, and the publicity given of late years to the Western rodeos, has made all the Wild West equipment very popular with boys. Cowboy suits and lassos and chaps and quirts and spurs are much in demand. On the other hand, the toy stables, barns, farms, wagons, and domestic animals are going out of style. Among these animals we saw a cow which has a very strong, healthy moo and which can actually be milked. Also a woolly dog, about eight inches long, who wags his tail when you pat him.

The application of electricity to the toy world has had developments which were amazing to us. You can get electric railroads which will do everything a real railroad will do, and with just about as complete an equipment. You can start with an electric engine, an exact 17-inch reproduction of the latest types of engine used on the big electrified systems, automatic couplers, headlight, and all. You can add parlor cars with revolving chairs and lights, dining cars with tables, chairs, and a range in the kitchen, observation cars with a dome light on the rear platform. These trains are controlled by a rheostat which starts, stops, or reverses the engine. There are derrick and dump cars which work, as well as coal cars, lumber cars, cattle cars, box cars, oil cars, and cabooses. And there are passenger stations, power-houses, tunnels, grade crossings with gates and a bell, turntables, roundhouses, signal towers—everything that a real railroad would have. This is the kind of toy we buy for our children so we can play with it ourselves. We believe that a picture of the typical American home on Christmas afternoon would show father on the floor puzzling out the directions and occasionally looking up with a hypocritical smile to say: "Now, son, don't touch that until father finds out how it goes. You might break it." Son is lucky if he gets a whack at it before New Year's. Anyway, it ought to be fun enough for him just to watch it go.

Another toy that you will enjoy giving to your son is the Speedway Shop, a metal and woodworking outfit which operates from any house current. It has a power lathe, circular saw, grinder, buffer, drill, and a number of tools. This set really isn't a toy, and a boy can actually make things with it—if you'll let him.

There are also a number of good construction sets for the mechanically minded boy, with which he can build cranes, bridges, automobiles, airplanes, and dozens of other things. If you wanted to be an engineer when you were a boy, but were forced into some other line of work, one of these sets would make a good Christmas present for your son. Or you can get him a tool chest or a scroll saw.

The miniature kitchens and grocery stores are very popular with children, and they are worked out to the last detail. There is also a bathroom, complete even to the towels. All the fixtures work, the water running through from a reserve tank to a tank under the floor.

The demand for educational toys and games is increasing—owing possibly to the fact that modern teachers are trying to make subjects interesting rather than abhorrent to the children. In our early youth nobody could have got us very excited about a geography game. Yet there are several of these now which children are very enthusiastic about.

Among the pedal-propelled toy automobiles which children can ride in there are a dozen models to choose from, all named after the various makes of car. One is a hook and ladder, on a fire tower, and one a real dump truck with a capacity of 200 pounds. There is also a mail plane, with wings and tail and propeller and everything.

It seems to us that there is practically nothing in the world today that hasn't been duplicated in miniature by some toy-maker. Concrete mixers, typewriters, electric stoves, pianos (both grand and upright), phonographs, steam-rollers, Ferris wheels, sewing-machines, steam shovels, fire engines and water towers, whippet tanks, tractors—all these things can be had, and they are not merely dummies. They all work.

W. R. B.

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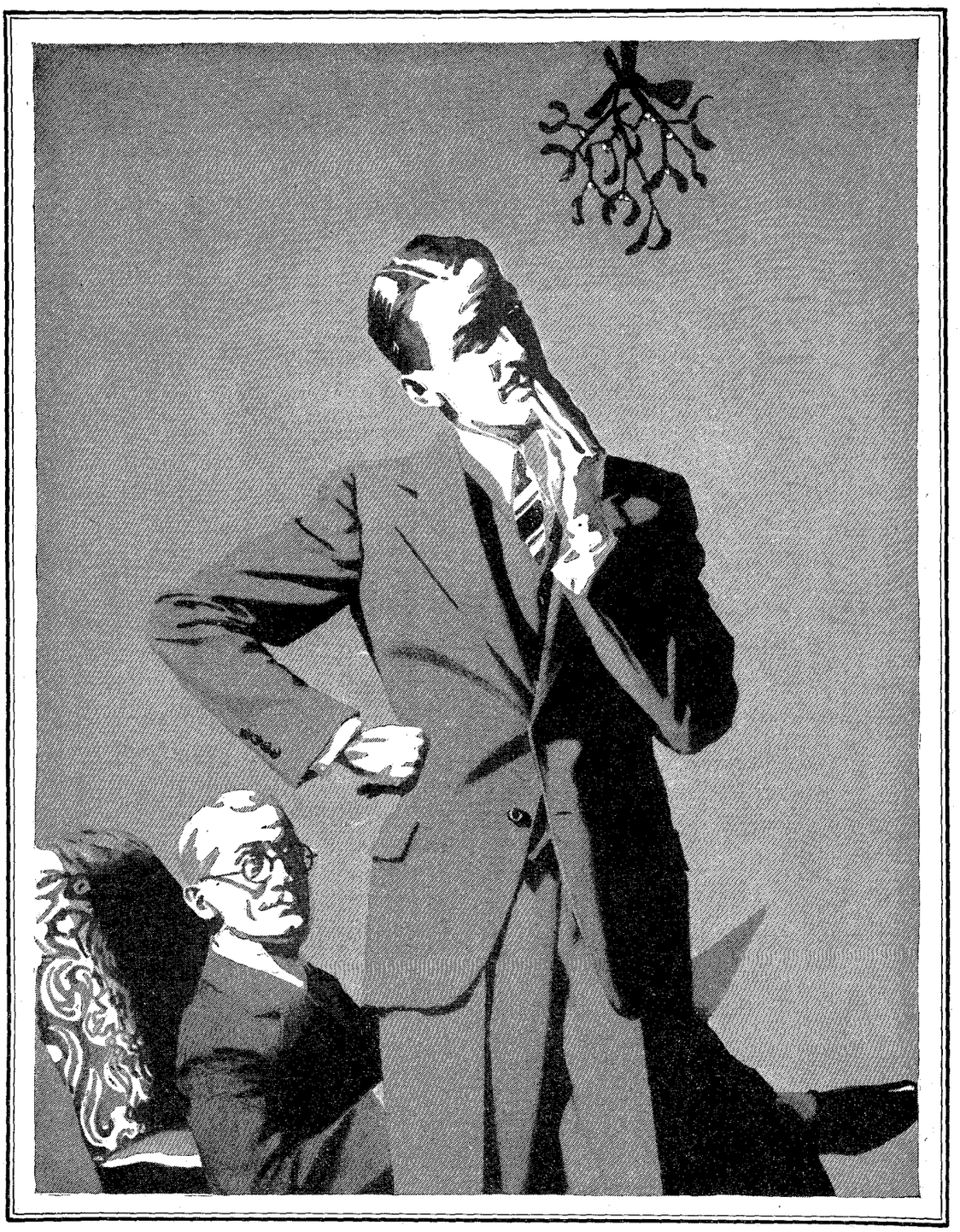

ANTICIPATING, PERHAPS, THE PROBABLE EFFECT OF HIS NEW ALTMAN SUIT UPON AN UNDERSTANDING BEHOLDER

MEN'S CLOTHING—SIXTH FLOOR

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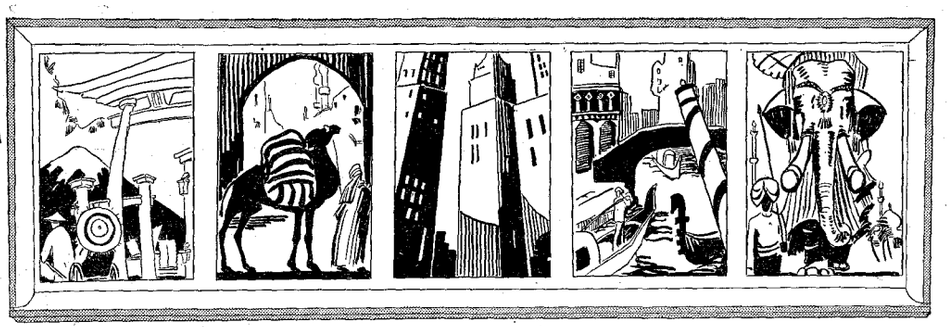

Windows on the World

By MALCOLM WATERS DAVIS

TALK ABOUT DISARMAMENT is occupying a great deal of space in the newspapers. And to me it is all unconvincing talk. The Preparatory Disarmament Conference at Geneva only reveals the fact that, despite the war, the world is in a state of feeling and thought that breeds anxiety for the future.

The talk is unconvincing because it goes at the problem from the wrong end. Armaments are only means of achieving national purposes. They are menacing—and inevitable—because the moods and policies of the nations are still dangerous. It is nearly meaningless to discuss the adequacy of a nation's armament apart from the policies which that armament is to insure. Change the ratio of armaments all you like, but leave policies untouched, and the threat of war remains.

As the French and Italian delegates go to Geneva, France has just signed with Yugoslavia a treaty of friendship and Italy has signed a defensive alliance with Albania, Yugoslavia's neighbor. Each pair distrust the treaty made by the other as hostile.

Soviet Russia proposes wholesale disarmament, to which she knows no one will agree—not because her attitude to the other nations is pacific, but because her method of attack is revolutionary agitation. Germany, largely disarmed by the Allies, may back the Russian suggestions because they fit in with her desire to see the Allies give up their guns. Unfriendliness is the atmosphere of the gathering.

OUT OF THIS CHAOS *of rivalries and suspicions it is futile to expect disarmament. The advancement of arbitration to settle disputes offers more hope. That is the appeal I find in Senator Capper's proposal to have the United States make a series of arbitration and conciliation treaties. He would take the principle of Premier Briand's offer to "outlaw war" between France and America and extend it, by specific agreements, to all "like-minded" nations. Such a plan, unlike many others, is definite and feasible.*

FRANCE is finding more than one method of paying her way by higher taxes on foreign trade. American protests against her recent plan to quadruple tariffs on American goods have led her to return to her earlier customs duties during the negotiation of a new general trade agreement. And the Treasury Department at Washington has taken steps to reduce tariffs on French products, which were raised to offset the higher French rates.

But France has taken another turn in a Government decree imposing heavy duties on frozen meats and doubling the import duties on wheat. American shippers will be among the severest sufferers, but, since the new order applies equally to all nations, there is no basis for any American objection.

Meanwhile M. Lacour-Gayet, Financial Attaché to the French Embassy, has called attention to the fact that France not only has balanced her Budget but is making payments on her war debts to the United States at the rate of $30,000,000 a year—her capacity to pay as determined by the Debt Funding Commission—even though her debt agreement with the United States is not yet ratified.

A PRICELESS RECORD *of unknown history of the past half-century in Europe went up in smoke when Sir Basil Zaharoff burned his diary lately in the furnace of his palace in Paris. A man of uncertain origins, supposed to be half Russian and half Greek, his great holdings in coal, oil, and munitions have made him a figure of mysterious power in Europe. During the World War King George of England knighted him for unspecified services, rumored to have to do with munitions. His diary was his only confidant of fifty years of private diplomacy. He burned it because a publisher sought access to it by trying to bribe his Scotch secretary with $10,000—and failed.*

RUSSIA is a center for plots and counterplots. Arrests in Germany have just disclosed an extensive plan to undermine the Russian financial system by counterfeting the Soviet chervonetz notes, and so lead to the downfall of the Moscow Government. Investigation has implicated several German Nationalists, which is not difficult to believe of these monarchistically inclined gentlemen of the old Prussian school.

At the same time Turkey is being aroused by exposures of Soviet activities against the Nationalist Government and by arrests of Turkish Communist leaders. Apparently, their agitation was aided through the Soviet Arcos trading corporation offices, where two of the ringleaders were employed. The development will embarrass the Near Eastern relations of the Soviet Union, which has made a great point of its claim of refraining from propaganda in Turkey.

PRECEDENTS *in Mexican relations with the United States are being shattered regularly by Dwight W. Morrow, now Ambassador at Mexico City. His latest violation of established tradition is to win unqualified praise from the Mexican press. The "Excelsior," a leading newspaper of the capital, comment-*

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ing on his address at a banquet given him by the American colony, employed terms such as have never before been applied to any diplomat from Washington, expressing confidence in him and saying that he has done more than all of his predecessors to settle difficulties. If we don't look out, Mexico and the United States will begin to like each other.

KITAHARA is the name of a hero. He is a private in the Japanese army, a member of the outcast "Eta" class. During an Imperial review at Nagoya Kitahara stepped forward from the rear ranks, braving all the stern discipline of the military system, to kneel and present on his fixed bayonet to the Emperor, riding by, a petition on behalf of his downtrodden fellows.

He was yanked to the rear and held to await trial for daring to approach the august presence of Majesty. His regiment, disgraced, has its leave stopped. But he had centered attention on his plea for justice to his class.

The Etas formerly handled the bodies of dead animals in feudal days when all Japanese were vegetarians and to do such work was considered defiling. Leather-workers, scavengers, and the forces who cleared battlefields of the dead came of this class. Legal equality with other classes they now have, but social discrimination persists. Kitahara had observed it in the army and, being an ardent advocate of the rights of his class, took this way of calling for an Imperial inquiry. Three days of censorship did not serve to conceal his act. Apparently the authorities are disposed to deal mildly with him. Japan recognizes bravery.

AN AMERICAN EXPLORER *returning from Africa has reported that he found native tribes in the interior of the continent expecting a leader who should come from America to deliver them from white overlordship. Perhaps the name of their expected liberator is Marcus Garvey. The Negro "Provisional President-General of Africa," imprisoned upon conviction of fraud in his "Back to Africa" colonization scheme, has just received a commutation of sentence so that he may be deported to Jamaica as an undesirable alien. He might easily find his way to Africa, to spread his favorite doctrine that God and the angels are black, while Satan and the devils are white.*

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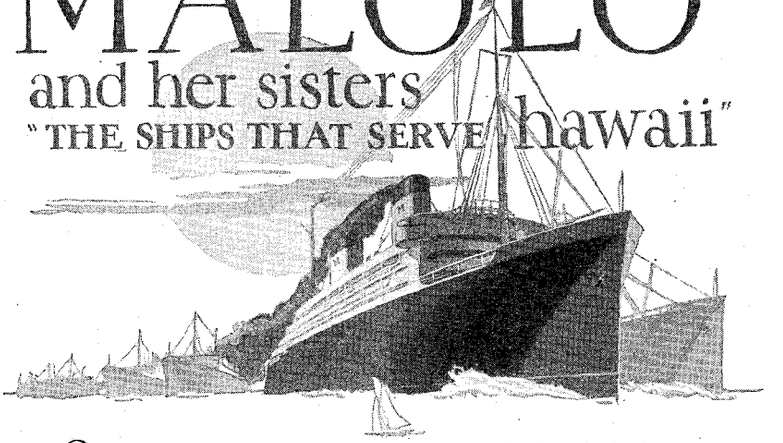

DRAWN by the broad white ribbon of foam that marks the path of the graceful MALOLO, the Hawaiian Islands have moved *36 hours nearer the coast of California.* You may now speed from the Golden Gate to Honolulu in only four days.

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14C

Scientific Facts
About Diet

A CONDENSED book on diet entitled "Eating for Health and Efficiency" has been published for *free distribution* by the Health Extension Bureau of Battle Creek, Mich. Contains set of health rules, many of which may be easily followed right at home or while traveling. You will find in this book a wealth of information about food elements and their relation to physical welfare.

This book is for those who wish to keep physically fit and maintain normal weight. Not intended as a guide for chronic invalids as all such cases require the care of a competent physician. Name and address on card will bring it without cost or obligation.

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Our Amiable Uncle Sam

Mr. Common People Speaks His Mind

By ROBERT S. GORDON

OUR highly esteemed Department of Agriculture has recently come to the aid of the farmers of this country with a bulletin outlining in some detail the correct method for ascertaining the price of hogs at some future date. After wearing out numerous pencils, they arrived at the following formula for November:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Log } X_{11} = &-0.09443 \log X_1 + 0.15888 \\ &\log X_2 - 0.21986 \log X_3 - 0.23675 \\ &\log X_4 - 0.07250 \log X_5 + 2.23777 \\ &\log X_6 + 0.04759 \log X_7 + 0.22659 \\ &\log X_8 - 0.03036 \log X_9 + 1.63099 \\ &\log X_{10} - K.\end{aligned}$$

There it is! What could be easier?

For those whose interests lie in that direction, there is quite a treatise available on "Fleas Found on Wild Animals in Bitter Root Valley, Montana," though why Montana should have been singled out is beyond my ken.

The Bureau of Fisheries donates an essay on "The Development, Growth, and Food Habits of White Sucker, Catostamus Commersonii Lesueur." I intend to look up Mr. C. C. Lesueur one of these days and ask him if he likes spinach.

Another interesting item is "The Preliminary Note on the Toxin-Producing Anaerobe Isolated from Larvæ of Lucilia Cæsar;" which may mean something to somebody, but not to me. I only took Latin one year, and never got into Cæsar.

Now I am not trying to belittle the efforts of our political geniuses to encourage home industries. Far be it from me to begrudge any domestic farmer or manufacturer the least bit of assistance he may be able to get from his Government. That is a legitimate function of the Government. And for the legitimate researches which the Government undertakes I have only the highest regard. The information obtained is invariably accurate, complete, and authoritative. But there is a reasonable limit to such worth-while research, and that limit has apparently been passed.

ECONOMY in Government expenditures is a baby as yet, and the only kind of money that a baby can handle is pennies. When this youngster gets where he can handle nickels and dimes, some of the things mentioned in this article will have a bad time of it. And when he gets where he can handle dollars—well, there are other queer activities in Washington that Mr. Gordon doesn't mention.

It is probably none of my business, in any case. My business is to provide potatoes and pants for the younger generation, and to throw in pie and plush coats as often as the bank will stand for it. Whether Uncle Sam decides to spend my taxes on statistics or sanitation may be considered nothing for me to worry about. But I insist on worrying, and I don't want anybody to refuse me my small pleasures.

It is true that my personal contribution toward the cost of running the Government will never suffice for any elaborate investigations. It is, indeed, extremely doubtful that the taxes I pay will ever do more than provide snuff for the page boys of the Capitol. Yet some one is paying for the cost of all this assorted information, and I, for one, doubt that even that white sucker C. C. Lesueur is aware of it and in favor of it.

Nor is this wastefulness by any means confined to one branch of the Government. Practically every department and bureau has managed to expand its activities to include everything that by the greatest stretch of the imagination could be called related to those subjects for the handling of which the department or bureau was organized.

The Bureau of Standards busies itself with ascertaining just how many times a man can sit down before his trousers can reasonably be expected to wear out. The Bureau of Labor Statistics blithely issues bulletins on the cost of American almshouses and family allowances in foreign countries. There are bulletins issued incorporating the Government's studies on the Diet of University Boat Crews, and on Norwegian Laws Concerning Illegitimate Children. All of which may be interesting and no doubt true information, but why should the United States Government feel called upon to collect, assort, and publish it at the expense of the entire population, and for the benefit of an absurdly small part of that population?

THE examples cited above are of themselves of comparatively small importance; but where is it going to end?

If a date grower of Yuma, Arizona, is anxious to anticipate the probable effect of the date crop of Arabia upon next year's price of dates, is the Government going to feel itself under obligations to send an agent to saunter under the date palms in the land of the sheiks and count the dates thereon?

If a manufacturer of fur clothing is desirous of knowing how many earmuffs the Chinese-speaking population of Panama is likely to require during the rainy season, must the Government inquire into the matter? I can think, offhand, of seventy-nine ways in which I should prefer to have my money spent.

If some gentleman with horn-rimmed spectacles and an inquiring mind feels it worth the effort to inquire into the per capita consumption of bird's-nest soup among the Koreans, is it necessary that our benevolent Uncle Samuel send forth a party of official snoopers to snoop around the unsuspecting Koreans and study their personal habits in regard to bird's-nest soup?

It seems rather strange, in view of the immediate and pressing need for such information, that none of the beneficiaries feel it incumbent upon themselves to send out agents to do the information-gathering.

Let the Government do it!

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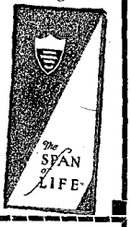

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Colonel Lindbergh Sells Aviation

(Continued from page 431)

commercial flying. They were surprised to learn from Colonel Lindbergh that commercial planes are flying thousands of miles each day, with a safety record that ground transportation might well be proud of.

The second meeting was a dinner, which naturally was more limited. These dinners were attended by the leaders in business and public affairs, men to whom aviation must look to sponsor worthwhile aeronautic projects.

An attempt was made more or less successfully to give stimulus and recognition to the group in each city which is working for aviation. This was done in order that the good work would be carried on after the band-wagon had passed and Colonel Lindbergh left town.

Invariably his speeches were broadcast, and his total audience for the tour runs into millions. One point which he stressed in his talks is the need for proper regulation of air activities. The Aeronautics Branch of the Department of Commerce, under the able Mr. William P. McCracken, Jr., is doing much along this line. But more public support is necessary, and Colonel Lindbergh urged that the Department must have the right to regulate all flying and not inter-State traffic alone.

IMAGINATION alone can set bounds to the good which aviation has derived and will derive from this educational work. The Nation, as it were, came to his classroom for a lesson in aeronautics, and he gave it simply, forcibly, and concretely.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the tour would have been impossible in any other conveyance than an airplane. Neither train nor auto with perfect performance would have permitted Colonel Lindbergh to cover the ground and keep his afternoon and evening engagements. I know, because I went ahead of him by train, using planes whenever possible, which was not frequent.

Incidentally, Colonel Lindbergh was late once. Railroads would sue me if I told how many times my trains were late. He spent 260 hours flying 22,350 miles, and I spent an average of seven hours a day on trains covering about five thousand miles less than he, for he flew over 192 cities at which stops were not made.

Can Colonel Lindbergh be blamed for refusing to ride on a train?

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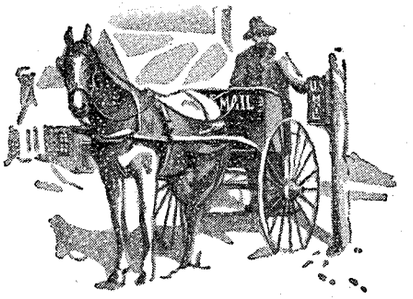

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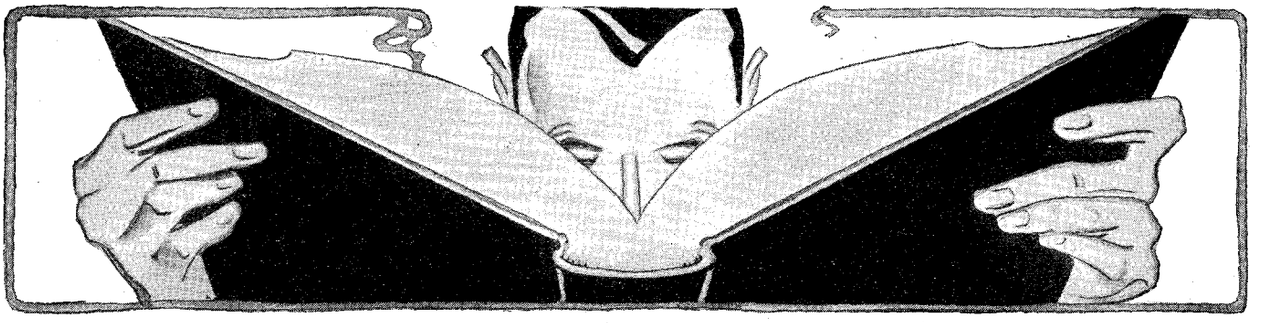

A Puzzling Life

By LAWRENCE F. ABBOTT

Contributing Editor of The Outlook

MR. RAY STANNARD BAKER'S long-awaited official biography of Woodrow Wilson, the first two volumes[1] of which have just made their appearance, will probably satisfy neither the passionate admirers nor the bitter antagonists of the most complex and puzzling President that ever sat in the White House. Herein lies the great merit of Mr. Baker's work. It is not designed for extreme partisans. It is neither a eulogy nor a criticism. It is a portrait. "My sole purpose," says Mr. Baker, "is to present the man as he was." This must have been a difficult task, for Mr. Baker was one of Mr. Wilson's affectionate personal friends and loyal political aids. He has, however, succeeded so well that, if the ensuing volumes are done with the same tact, skill, and impartial vitality that mark the two in hand, the biography is likely to become one of the monuments in its field.

Politically I have never been what is called a Wilson man, and for a part of his Presidential term I was as vigorous an opponent as I knew how to be. It was not unnatural, therefore, that I should have taken up Mr. Baker's two volumes with some prejudice. I have read them with absorbed interest, and have laid them down with softened feelings. But they have made no radical change in my essential convictions regarding Mr. Wilson's personality and public career.

Woodrow Wilson will, if prophecies may ever be made about public men, always hold a high rank in the list of American Presidents. He will have this rank, if for nothing else, because he was Commander-in-Chief of the greatest military force in the greatest war of history. No one can read the present biography without being impressed with his intellectual power and force of character. But no one can read it without also being impressed with that fundamental defect of egocentricity which led him to disaster after disaster and filled his life with disappointment after disappointment.

If to become President is the culmination of American public success, then Woodrow Wilson was a successful man. But his ambition was not for office and honors; of these he had had his fill. His burning, consuming desire was to contribute something tangible and immensely significant to the progress of civilization. Just before his marriage to Ellen Axson in 1885 he wrote to her: "Sometimes I think . . . that I have done you a very questionable service in preparing you for a life with a man of a sensitive, overwrought disposition like mine!" And ten years later, when he had become an influential professor at Princeton, Mr. Baker records him as still feeling restless and overwrought:

> He was forty years old in 1896. While he appeared brilliantly successful to outward view, while his influence both at Princeton and throughout the academic world was widening and deepening, he was secretly beginning to doubt the value of what he was doing. Secondary successes! His old political aspirations, his thwarted powers of leadership, harried him with unrest.
>
> "I am so tired of a merely talking profession!" he cries out to his intimate friend [and brother-in-law] Stockton Axson. "I want to *do* something!"
>
> At times he feels himself held in, all but suffocated in the close air of Princeton while the great world of America is seething with the political problems and dangers of a new time.

Whether this restlessness produced his ill health or his ill health produced this restlessness it is hard to say, but he struggled all his life with bodily weakness. His health broke down more than once. At one time while a professor at Princeton he lost for nearly a year the use of his right arm and hand, and laboriously learned to write with his left hand. In 1906 a hemorrhage of the eye disclosed the fact that he was suffering from arteriosclerosis, the disease that finally ended his life, and one eminent specialist told him that his working days were over. But his courage was indomitable. "We know," says Mr. Baker, "from the evidence of friends, how deep the tragedy went, but an examination of Wilson's letters of the time discloses not one word of discouragement, not a single complaint. The man met his fate with his head up and his jaw firm."

This kind of virility, which enabled him to go through the exacting years of a Governorship and a Presidency always menaced by ill health, command the admiration of even the bitterest political opponent.

Pity is about the last sentiment that a strong man wishes to excite, and yet one cannot contemplate the career of Woodrow Wilson as portrayed by his sympathetic biographer without a feeling of melancholy compassion.

Equipped with an intellect and a spirit that entitled him to the finest concrete achievements, he failed, if not permanently, at least temporarily, in

(*Continued on page 445*)

[1] Woodrow Wilson: Life and Letters. By Ray Stannard Baker. First two volumes—"Youth" and "Princeton." Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, N. Y.

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Speaking of Books

A New Literary Department

Edited by FRANCES LAMONT ROBBINS

One Answer is Dusted

NOT many books are honestly discussable. Where individual taste is, after all, the only criterion dispute is profitless. But "Dusty Answer" has been and is widely discussed, and the discussions hinge upon style as separable from subject-matter.

The story is a simple one, thoroughly complicated. A girl, sensitive and introspective to a degree, plays in childhood with her neighbors of the English countryside, four boys and a girl, cousins and friends; sees them on their infrequent visits; hears, as she grows up, of the war marriage of the neighbor girl and the first of the boys and of his subsequent death. The return of the young war widow, her baby, and the three boys, now young men, involves her in a renewal of friendship, made painful by her introverted attitude, intensified by a prolonged and delayed adolescence. She idealizes and falls in love with youth number two, romanticizes number three, and is herself fallen in love with by safe and sober number four. Her father dies off-stage. She goes to a woman's college, where she engages in a passionate friendship with another girl, who eventually deserts her for an older and dominating woman. Disillusioned in this, she flings herself into a pathetic love affair with youth number two, who immediately jilts her; engages herself to sober number four, confides to him her "past," thereby causing his suicide; and terminates her career, so far as this book is concerned, as she is about to become the casual and cold-blooded mistress of the remaining youth, number three. If this résumé is confusing, that fact springs from the confusion of the story, and this, in turn, from the chaos of the heroine's mind and emotions.

To even the most carefully considered, the most clearly phrased of questions, life gives a dusty answer. To this turbulent questioner she might well say, "Repeat your question in more lucid terms." To the heroine of "Dusty Answer" every experience is of equal importance. The death of her beloved father, the desertion of her college crush, the loss of what is still technically known as her virtue, the suicide of the lad who loved her—all these things are on the same level of tragedy. In the guileless and tender passages of young love is found the same tonal quality as in the grotesque and mawkish interfemale cuffs and kisses. Pathos stands too near to bathos. Something and nothing are equally the cause of much ado.

This makes for a lack of reality in the

From "Now We Are Six"—(see page 443)

book. Life is a general term, but the life of this group of young people, too thoroughly soaked in emotionalism to feel the salty splash of real tears, is particular.

Critics have praised "Dusty Answer" temperately or with abandon. This reviewer ventures to say that most have been entranced by the lyric quality of Rosamond Lehmann's prose. The general reader is only indirectly conscious of this poetic beauty. To him "Dusty Answer" is good only in so far as it depicts successfully the emotional life, and in proportion as that life coincides with his own emotional potentialities. If he is fluttering and diffused, the book is satisfactory and real. If he is direct and concentrated, it is not. But in either case, it will be apparent to him that the author has gifts of a high order, and that her first novel is a rich promise and no mean achievement. This bright and shining answer any one can give.

But it is in the question of manner and matter that discussion lies. A welter of assorted feelings, uniformly poignant, uniformly transient, are experienced and docketed for reference by a sensitive poet and expressed in fluent, easy paragraphs by a gifted prose writer. It is as though a thousand scraps of velvet, tinsel, satin, shoddy, were sorted and assembled with a painter's eye for color and stitched together into a solid sheet by a supple and expert hand. The performance may excite or it may bore. But the result is a saddle-cloth for Pegasus, and Rosamond Lehmann is well

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astride him, even if she has not got him under control.

What They Are Reading

THE books in greatest demand are usually those most discussed. Because we believe that Outlook readers want to keep informed about contemporary literature, we have arranged to have eight book-shops wire us each week the names of the ten best-selling volumes, which follow. These particular book-shops were chosen because we think that they reflect the tastes of the more representative readers. These shops are as follows:

New York—Brentano's.
Boston—Old Corner Book Store.
Rochester—Scrantoms Inc.
Cleveland—Korner & Wood.
St. Louis—Scruggs, Vandevoort & Barney
Denver—Kendrick Bellamy Co.
Houston—Teolin Pillot Company.
San Francisco—Paul Elder & Co.

Fiction

ADAM AND EVE. By John Erskine. The Bobbs, Merrill Company.

You have probably enjoyed Erskine's previous books. In this one he carries on with his discussion of the eternal triangle in Greek dialogue form. It is amusing, at times touched with wisdom and tenderness. But it is, after all, a rehashing of the same theme, and except for the delicious dissertations on the animals of Eden is disappointing. If you have an insatiable appetite for the trivialities of sophistication from a witty pen, you will find them again in this book.

JALNA. By Mazo de la Roche. Little, Brown & Co.

Reviewed in our issue of November 2.

KITTY. By Warwick Deeping. A. A. Knopf.

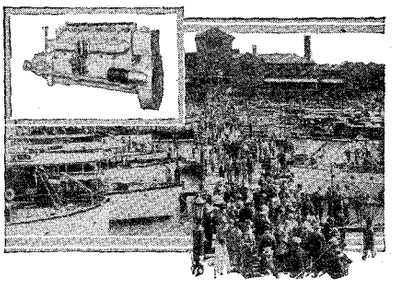
This is the story of a young wife's struggle with her domineering mother-in-law for the possession of a rather spineless husband. If you like Deeping's well-machined work, you will enjoy this.

DUSTY ANSWER. By Rosamond Lehmann. Henry Holt & Co.

Reviewed in this issue.

REBELLION. By Mateel Howe Farnum. Dodd, Mead & Co.

You may select this because it won a prize or because it is the first novel of "old Ed. Howe's" daughter. Neither is a fair reason. It deserves to be read on its own merits; and if you like enthusiasm, a sense of fictional values, and some ability at characterization, you will enjoy it. The possessive father and the correctly rebellious daughter play out in it a pretty obvious drama to its comforting close. No demands are made on the reader's emotions or intelligence, no particular talent is displayed, and the book must be characterized as competent and agreeable rather than important.



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Non-Fiction

TRADER HORN. By Alfred Aloysius Horn and Ethelreda Lewis. Simon & Schuster.

For stirring adventure, poetry, romance, and the wisdom of the simple you will choose this. Reviewed in our issue of November 16.

BISMARCK. By Emil Ludwig. Little, Brown & Co.

This masterly biography of a great genius should delight any one with a taste for solid reading. Reviewed in our issue of November 9.

NOW WE ARE SIX. By A. A. Milne. E. P. Dutton & Co.

If you are looking for delightful read-

From "Now We Are Six"

ing aloud for the family, you will find it in Christopher Robin's verse.

OUR TIMES. Vol. II—America Finding Herself. By Mark Sullivan. Charles Scribner's Sons.

Will be reviewed later.

WOODROW WILSON: Life and Letters. Vols. I and II. By Ray Stannard Baker. Doubleday, Page & Co.

Reviewed in this issue.

The Inevitable Leeway

MY HEART AND MY FLESH. By Elizabeth Madox Roberts. The Viking Press. Reviewed by Mary Shirley.

This is a regional novel that is worlds removed from the usual "Southern" tale, although the things set forth could probably have happened only in the American South. The exquisite Dosia, born into the old gentility of Kentucky, growing into a "belle" according to the gracious tradition of her caste, discovers a secret which destroys her joy in the things which had been the essence of her girl's life. Her father—"Don Juan of the Kentucky villages"—is also father of two nigger wenches, Americy and Lethy, and, by another black mistress, of the yellow half-witted boy of the livery stable. Theodosia, hitherto sweetly receiving her beaus in her yellow gown, seated on the "chair of the blue brocade" or devotedly playing trills on her beloved fiddle, becomes obsessed by the horror of her knowledge. She goes to her grandfather, pitifully confident of comfort, but he turns on her in the fury of the male defending the prerogatives of sex and of the aristocrat who takes his pleasures where he finds them.

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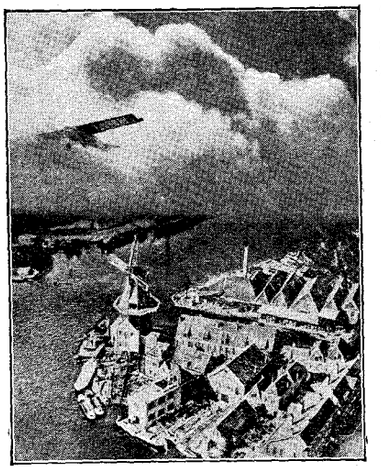

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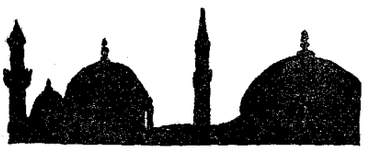

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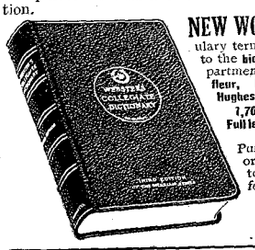

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A Puzzling Life

(*Continued from page 440*)

every great enterprise he undertook. This may not have been his fault, but it was certainly a great misfortune. His biographer evidently feels the tragedy of it, for he says:

> Woodrow Wilson's life was one of intensities and extremes; blazing successes, disastrous defeats; and the same excess of life which led to one led also to the other. It was the kind of life which, if it makes for high drama, is rarely happy. To be a prophet, a crusader, an innovator, is to suffer. The prophet may indeed triumph—after he is dead.

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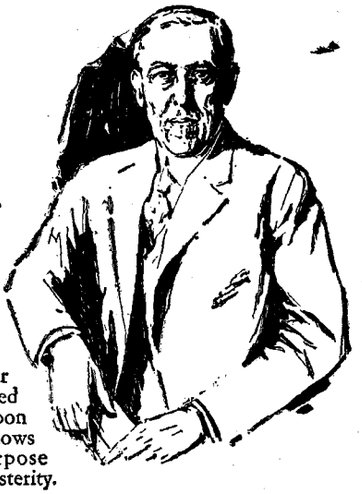

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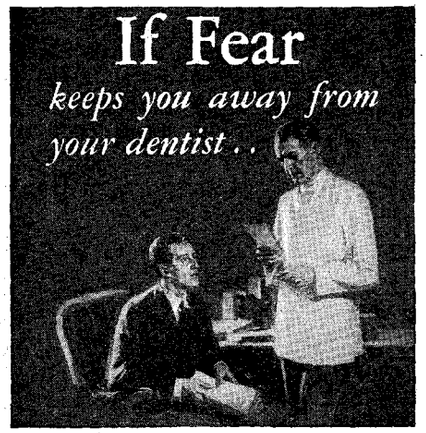

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his party in the State; and the body of laws into the enactment of which he threw himself with passionate energy as the Magna Carta of new democratic vigor and freedom—the laws known vulgarly as the "seven sisters"—do not appear to have left any impress upon the economic or political structure of the State. The "seven sisters" have followed the "fourteen points" off the stage and are now only a dignified but melancholy memory.

Mr. Wilson entered the Presidency of the United States with the noble and ardent desire to develop and maintain human rights, economic freedom, and international justice and peace. Aside from the Federal Reserve Act (which he did not conceive or originate, but which he carried to successful completion) his only permanent and concrete contribution to world history was as a warrior. Spiritually horrified by war, he really conducted to a wonderful victory the greatest war that the world has ever known. His gallant struggle to establish the League of Nations as a political structure to abolish war and insure permanent peace ended so disastrously that he died a broken man. It seemed as if inexorable fate were against him—a spectacle not to incite animosity but pity.

Is there any explanation of this "compelling, almost tragic story," to use the phrase of one of Woodrow Wilson's most loyal biographers and supporters, Professor William E. Dodd, of the University of Chicago? Professor Dodd has unconsciously and unintentionally given the answer in the pregnant words which I have italicized:

> After the inauguration and the omission of the customary stupid ball, *President Wilson set himself to the hard task of changing the very current of history.*

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By the Way

A MAN was being tried on the charge of shooting a number of pigeons on the property of a farmer. In giving his evidence the farmer was exceedingly careful, even nervous, and the attorney for the defense endeavored to frighten him.

"Now," the lawyer remarked, "are you prepared to swear that this man shot your pigeons?"

"I didn't say he shot 'em," was the reply. "I said I suspected him o' doing it."

"Ah, now we're coming to it. What made you suspect that man?"

"Well, firstly, I caught him on my land wi' a gun. Secondly, I heerd a gun go off an' saw some pigeons fall. Thirdly, I foun' four o' my pigeons in his pocket—and I don't think them birds flew there and committed suicide."

Charles A. Seiders, of Toledo, Ohio, tells of this sign seen on the back of a dilapidated Ford:

"Don't laugh, girls. What would you look like if you were without paint?"

Reasoning, we suppose, that if bears and other animals can hibernate in winter, why cannot man, some natives of northern Russia have been experimenting. It is reported that many of them have been able to sleep for more than ten days at a time through long, dark, cold winter months. A helpful suggestion for those who wish to cut down the high costs of living.

THE once merry optimists are listed by the Cincinnati "Enquirer" as follows:

The man who tried to get Los Angeles the night company came in to hear his radio.

The man who bought pre-war stuff from a strange bootlegger.

The man who thought it was all right for son to have a car of his own.

The man who thought a flivver was a match for an express train.

The man who thought a husband was head of the house.

Those still living are among our leading pessimists now.

We borrow this problem from F. P. A. of the New York "World:"

"Can you give a four-letter word ending in 'eny'? No fair writing anything down."

A GOVERNMENT clerk received an unexpected raise in salary. At the close of his day's work he rushed to the telegraph office and sent this question to the girl of his choice: "Will you marry me?" He prepaid the return fees, which permitted ten words. His suspense was brief. Back came every one of them: "Yes, gladly, willingly, joyfully, delightedly, gratefully, lovingly, yes, yes, yes."

How busy is not so important as why busy. The bee is congratulated, the mosquito swatted.

Torrey, the famous revivalist, was holding a large evangelical mission in Albert Hall, London. He was speaking about the number of people who either had gone or would go to hell, and, coming down to cases, added: "I am sorry to say that a near relative of my own—my aunt, in fact—died impenitent and has certainly gone to hell." This style of oratory, says the Manchester "Guardian," proved little to the taste of a young man in the congregation, who rose and made for the door. Whereupon Torrey marked him down in the usual style of the revivalist, and improved the occasion with, "Yes, and there is a young man who will certainly go to hell, too!" He proceeded to enlarge on this suggestion as the young man made his way slowly to the door, apparently unmoved. When the victim reached the door, he turned around and addressed the revivalist for the first time: "Ta-ta, I'm off! Any message for auntie? Or shall I just tell her you'll see her later?"

AN anecdote on spelling and phonetics in Scotland: A woman entered a draper's shop in Edinburgh and began to inspect a piece of goods. The following conversation ensued:

Customer: "Oo?"
Shopkeeper: "Ay, oo."
Customer: "A' oo?"
Shopkeeper: "Ay, a' oo."
Customer: "A' ae oo?"
Shopkeeper: "Ay, a' ae oo."

You will, no doubt, need this translation furnished by the "Christian Register:" "Wool?" "Yes, wool." "All wool?" "Yes, all wool." "All one wool?" "Yes, all one wool."

Answer to last week's enigma: "Bet," "debt."

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